

# **SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION**

Docket No. 0317MH-23513

**TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:**

BE IT KNOWN that I, **DANIEL A. HENDERSON**, have invented new and useful improvements in a

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR IMPROVED PERSONAL [PAGING RECEIVER]  
PERSONAL COMMUNICATION DEVICES AND SYSTEMS**

of which the following is a specification:

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This Application claims the benefit of the filing date under 35 USC §§119 and/or 120, and 37 CFR §§1.60 and 1.78 to the following U.S. and U.S. provisional patent applications, and is a continuation-in-part of the U.S. patent application:

1. U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/005,029, filed on October 6, 1995, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Improved Paging Receiver and System"; and
2. U.S. patent application serial no. 08/177,851, filed on January 5, 1994, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Enhancing the Efficient Communication of Information in an Alphanumeric Paging Network," **now United States Patent No. 6,278,862B1.**

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONS

### 1. Field of the Inventions:

[This] ~~These~~ inventions relate[s] in general to communications systems and in particular to wireless communications systems which include paging devices ~~and networks, cellular devices and networks, and techniques for constructing and maintaining databases.~~

### 2. Description of the Prior Art:

Numerous companies are attempting to improve the manner in which people communication over wireless systems. The [present invention] ~~inventions~~ address[es] many deficiencies in the prior art systems.

The following discussion is specifically related to stored voice paging receivers and paging systems.

In stored voice paging receivers it is possible to receive voice messages which may be heard by a called party. In the prior art systems is shown a method in which voice messages may be stored at a paging center from a calling party and then the message may be transmitted to a paging receiver. These systems typically include pager ID control data along with any voice message for playback through a codec unit at the paging receiver. The codec converts the data received into an audio reproduction of the calling parties voice message that may be heard from a speaker or sound output device in the paging receiver.

Such devices are useful in that the called party may have a voice message delivered to them rather than having to call in to a message center or voice mail

1 center.

2  
3 However, in part, the popularity of such devices has been limited in that there  
4 is no means for preventing other people to whom messages are not intended from  
5 hearing voice messages of a personal or confidential nature if the message is  
6 replayed by the recipient in their presence.

7  
8 It is difficult for the called party to ascertain the identity of the calling party  
9 prior to playing the message received to know who is calling prior to broadcasting  
0 the message in the presence of others in the nearby area. To review a stored  
1 message the user was required to press play and the voice message was  
2 annunciated from an integrated speaker in a communication device. This was  
3 impractical for a called party that was engaged in a meeting that wanted to  
4 discretely listen to an urgent message without having to leave or have other  
5 persons hear the message. In addition the previous stored voice paging receivers  
6 gave no visual indication of who was calling.

7  
8 The previous stored voice paging receivers stored messages received based  
9 on the time the messages were received. This required that the messages had to  
0 be reviewed in the same order regardless of the possibility that an urgent message  
1 may not be heard until the very end of message review. This was very inconvenient  
2 if the message required a prompt reply from the called party. In US 5,153,579  
3 issued to Bennett et al. is described a method of fast forwarding through messages  
4 stored chronologically. This method, though useful, requires a user to sequentially  
5 listen to parts of all messages preceding a possible urgent message received.

6  
7 Paging networks allow for a limited amount of numeric or alphanumeric data  
8 to be exchanged between a page-originating communicant and a page-receiving  
9 communicant. Frequently, the page-originating communicant utilizes a telephone

1 which has a number which is not familiar to the page-receiving communicant. The  
2 page is transmitted in the form of a page announce, and numeric or alphanumeric  
3 which is displayed on the display of the portable paging device. Under these  
4 circumstances, the page-receiving communicant is unable to ascertain the identity  
5 of the page-originating communicant.  
6

7 This situation is undesirable, since the page-receiving communicant may  
8 ignore or defer returning the telephone call, under the mistaken belief that the page-  
9 originating communicant is an unknown entity. This presents problems for paging  
0 networks, particularly paging networks which include the transmission of only  
1 numeric data.  
2

3 In addition, in stored voice paging receivers there is no ability to sort through  
4 or organize voice messages except to listen to them sequentially. This can be  
5 inconvenient for the called communicant as they may want to skip certain  
6 messages until later, but must listen to at least part of all of each message as the  
7 voice data cannot be displayed.  
8

9 One particular problem with conventional paging systems using message  
0 center devices is the requirement that a caller must manually enter their call back  
1 telephone number. One such example of a manual entry system is disclosed fully  
2 in US 4,172,969 issued to Levine et al, US 4,072,824 issued to Phillips, and also US  
3 4,103,107 issued to D'Amico et al. This can be cumbersome particularly if the  
4 calling party wishes to also leave a voice message or send some other message  
5 data such as a facsimile. In addition it is especially difficult for a calling party to  
6 enter an alphanumeric message during manual entry as a great majority of  
7 communications over the PSTN originate from devices with standard numeric  
8 keypads that generate DTMF signals. One invention which attempts to address the  
9 problem of alphanumeric entry by a telephone set is US 4,918,721 issued to

1 Hashimoto. However such an approach is still cumbersome to use and is time  
2 consuming for the calling party. As well, the longer it takes for a calling party to  
3 enter caller identifying information, the less time a message center at the called  
4 party location is available to accept other calls. The inventive concepts herein  
5 attempt to resolve these and other problems.  
6

## SUMMARY OF [THE] INVENTIONS

The [present] **preferred** application is directed to the following inventive concepts:

1. Voice Paging System and Device which utilizes **[CIP] caller ID (CID)** from an originating central office as textual identifying data and generates prestored audio alert prior to annunciation of a corresponding voice message from calling party. See **Figure 4a**. CID could be fax header as in **Figures 6a and 6b**.
2. Alternate embodiment of the above where the entry of PIN is required to play back messages from a selected group of callers or for messages of confidential nature. See **Figure 4b**.
3. Alternate embodiment of the above where DTMF audio signals and voice message is received. The device has a DTMF tone decoder generates corresponding textual data record and decoded digits for display. A text to speech synthesis can be achieved prior to annunciation of message. In another embodiment, the received DTMF signals could be used to generate call back dial signals. See **Figure 4c**.
4. Alternate embodiment of the above where the CID data could be applied to text to speech unit to annunciate CID data prior to the received voice message. See **Figure 4d**.
5. Alternate embodiment where device has three modes of operation, namely, announce, silent and broadcast mode.
6. Alternate embodiment where device has sound input means to ack-back to caller. See **Figure 7b**. The sound input means is used to prestore voice response

1 messages for ack-back which is an improvement over prior art. See Figure 7a.

2  
3 In one of the preferred embodiments is further shown a novel means in  
4 which voice messages received may be selectively broadcast or heard  
5 confidentially based upon the caller identifying data received.

6  
7 The stored voice communication device described herein includes a method  
8 of selectively determining how voice messages are stored and annunciated using  
9 source identifier information, a comparator in the communication device and called  
0 party preferences for annunciation determined by a called party.

1  
2 Another object is to provide a stored voice communication device which  
3 shows a method of converting caller identifying information into audible speech  
4 signals for a called party.

5  
6 Another object is to provide an improved stored voice communication device  
7 that includes a method of transmitting voice message data with source identifier  
8 information.

9  
0 Another improvement is to provide a more efficient method of  
1 fastforwarding and reversing through messages received in such a device than  
2 in the prior art.

3  
4 \_\_\_\_\_

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the inventions are set forth in the appended claims. The **[invention itself] inventions themselves**, however, as well as a preferred modes of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

**Figure 1a** shows the prior art stored voice paging receiver.

**Figure 1b** shows an improved stored voice paging receiver with a **[test] text**-to-speech means and a display input/output means to annunciate and/or display caller identification data associated with a particular voice message received.

**Figure 1c** shows an improved stored voice paging receiver with a sound input means, a coincidence detector, a display output means, a detachable input means, and a DTMF tone decoder means.

**Figure 1d** shows an improved non-display autodialing type paging receiver with text to speech generator and DTMF tone decoder.

**Figure 2a** shows a block diagram of a paging system described herein that has a messaging center at the called party office.

**Figure 2b** shows a block diagram of a paging system described herein that has a messaging center such as a voice mail center at the telephone office.

**Figure 3a** shows the prior art method of transmitting a voice message to a stored

1 voice paging receiver.  
2

3 **Figure 3b** shows an improved method of transmitting a voice message to a stored  
4 voice paging receiver along with caller identifying data according to one embodiment of  
5 the invention.  
6

7 **Figure 4a** is a flowchart of one embodiment of the invention in which caller id data  
8 is applied to a coincidence detector and display within a stored voice paging receiver to  
9 generate a prestored audio alert signal.  
0

1 **Figure 4b** is a flowchart of one embodiment of the invention in which caller id and  
2 additional data entered by the caller using DTMF entry is sent with a voice message to a  
3 stored voice paging receiver with a text to speech alerting means and/or display means.  
4

5 **Figure 4c** is a flowchart of one embodiment of the invention in which canned  
6 display alerts can be generated and improved dial signal generation can be employed in  
7 an improved stored voice pager.  
8

9 **Figure 4d** is a flowchart of another embodiment of the invention.  
0

1 **Figure 4e** is a flowchart of one embodiment of the invention in which a stored  
2 voice paging receiver can have various modes for operation.  
3

4 **Figure 5a** shows a sample data record that can be prestored and contained within  
5 a personal communication device.  
6

7 **Figure 5b** shows a sample display of message notifications received at a personal  
8 communication device.  
9

1           **Figure 5c** shows a memory address register within a personal communicator  
2 device which stores caller id and voice message data received.

3  
4           **Figures 6a and 6b** are block diagrams of **[receiving] received** fax header  
5 information **[and] [transmitting] transmitted** as caller identifying information.

6  
7           **Figures 7a and 7b** show improved ACK-BACK stored voice devices.

8  
9           **Figures 8a shows a data connection between a personal computer and**  
0 **paging receiver suitable for transfer of sound files to or from a portable**  
1 **communication device. Figure 8b shows one preferred embodiment of a stored**  
2 **sound file that can be transferred to a portable communication device.**

3  
4           **Figures 9a and 9b depict improved ACK-BACK systems adapted to the**  
5 **inventions herein.**

6  
7           **Figure 10 is a block diagram of a system utilizing a dialing pager receiver**  
8 **adapted to the inventions.**

9  
0           **Figure 11 depicts a prior art telephone communication network;**

1  
2           **Figures 12a, 12b and 12c depict schematically caller-identification**  
3 **information which is transmitted over a telephone network.**

4  
5           **Figure 13 depicts a numeric paging network in accordance with the one**  
6 **embodiment of the invention, which is coupled to a conventional telephone**  
7 **network.**

8  
9           **Figure 14 depicts an alphanumeric paging network in accordance with the**

1 one embodiment of the invention, which is coupled with a conventional telephone  
2 network.

3  
4 Figure 15 depicts a portion of a database which attributes textual messages  
5 to particular numeric or alphanumeric codes.

6  
7 Figure 16 depicts a memory buffer which stores paging requests received or  
8 transmitted to a portable communication device.

9  
0 Figures 17, 18, 19a, 19b and 19c depict alternative portable communication  
1 devices in accordance with the one embodiment of the invention.

2  
3 Figure 20 depicts in block diagram form the operational blocks of a portable  
4 communication device in accordance with one embodiment of the invention.

5  
6 Figure 21 depicts in flowchart form the process of engaging a paging  
7 network via telephone network.

8  
9 Figure 22 depicts a database with a plurality of data fields which identify  
0 information which pertains to potential communicants, and which is maintained in  
1 memory within the portable communication device.

2  
3 Figures 23, 24, 25 and 26 depict alternative configurations of the portable  
4 communication device in accordance with alternative embodiments of the  
5 invention.

6  
7 Figure 27 is a block diagram representation of the hardware and software  
8 components which are utilized to exchange data between a computing device and  
9 the portable communication device in accordance with one embodiment of the

1 invention.

2  
3 Figure 28 depicts yet another configuration of the components which  
4 cooperate to transmit data between a computing device and the portable  
5 communication device.

6  
7 Figures 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 depict in block diagram, schematic, and  
8 flowchart form a technique for developing a database with information pertaining to  
9 potential communicants for utilization in the portable communication.  
0  
1

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTIONS

Set forth below is a description of what is currently believed to be the preferred embodiment or best example of the invention claimed. Future and present alternatives and modifications which make insubstantial changes in function, in purpose, in structure or in result are intended to be covered by the claims of this patent. Where alternative meanings are possible, the broadest meaning is intended. All words used in the claims are intended to be used in the normal, customary usage of grammar and the English language. [One particular problem with conventional paging systems using message center devices is the requirement that a caller must manually enter their call back telephone number. One such example of a manual entry system is disclosed fully in US 4,172,969 issued to Levine et al, US 4,072,824 issued to Phillips, and also US 4,103,107 issued to D'Amico et al. This can be cumbersome particularly if the calling party wishes to also leave a voice message or send some other message data such as a facsimile. In addition it is especially difficult for a calling party to enter an alphanumeric message during manual entry as a great majority of communications over the PSTN originate from devices with standard numeric keypads that generate DTMF signals. One invention which attempts to address the problem of alphanumeric entry by a telephone set is US 4,918,721 issued to Hashimoto. However such an approach is still cumbersome to use and is time consuming for the calling party. As well, the longer it takes for a calling party to enter caller identifying information, the less time a message center at the called party location is available to accept other calls. This invention attempts to resolve these and other problems.

In addition, in stored voice paging receivers there is no ability to sort through or organize voice messages except to listen to them sequentially. This can be inconvenient for the called communicant as they may want to skip certain messages until later, but must listen to at least part of all of each message as the

1       **voice data cannot be displayed. This invention attempts to address this problem as**  
2       **well. ]** The automatic transmission of caller id or ANI data from the PSTN to a message  
3       center, for storage and retransmission along with optional other data to a paging center to  
4       be received in a personal communicator is **[also]** addressed **[in this invention]**. Other  
5       advantages and objects will be realized by the description which follows.  
6

7               Figure 1a shows a prior art stored voice paging receiver without a display means  
8       that enables a called party to fast forward and reverse through voice messages received.  
9       Though useful, this type of device requires the called party to listen to part of each  
0       message received before determining which message to listen to. The inventions  
1       described herein teaches how an improved stored voice paging receiver can include a  
2       display that shows the identity of the callers before the voice message is selected and  
3       heard by the called party.  
4

5               In Figure 1b is shown one embodiment which may receive textual caller identifying  
6       data and display the data on a display means. Additionally, received textual caller  
7       identifying data can be applied to a text to speech synthesis section for annunciation prior  
8       to the replay of a voice message. Alternatively, caller identifying information may be  
9       received in an audible voice form and played prior to the replay of a voice message.  
0

1               Figure 1c shows an alternative embodiment of a stored voice paging receiver with  
2       prestored voice or sound signals and a coincidence detector, along with a DTMF tone  
3       decoder.  
4

5               Figure 1d shows an alternative embodiment of a non-display autodialing type  
6       paging receiver with text-to-speech synthesis.  
7

8               A detailed description of the device operation in Figures 1b - 1d will follow later in  
9       this specification.

1  
2 Figure 2a shows a paging system to be described hereinafter in which caller id  
3 data is received and stored at a called station location with a message center device and  
4 retransmitted to a paging center over the public switched telephone network (PSTN).  
5

6 Figure 2b shows an alternative embodiment in which a personal message center is  
7 located at the telephone office (102) rather than at the called party office (300), such as  
8 voice mail service offered by the Regional Bell Operating Companies such as Pacific Bell  
9 Telephone. For brevity, the discussions herein are directed to Figure 2a although it is  
0 recognized that the **[inventions] embodiments** described herein could be applied to a  
1 system such as described in Figure 2b, or other similar systems.  
2

3 In Figure 2a, a calling party places TEL 1 in an off-hook condition and initiates a  
4 communication over the PSTN via telephone line (501) to an originating central  
5 office(101) through telephone line (502) to terminating central office (102). The caller id  
6 data is supplied in the conventional manner between the ringing signals from the  
7 terminating central office (102) through telephone line (503) to a called station location  
8 (300) which has a message center (301) and extension telephone TEL 3.  
9

0 Alternately, caller id data in an ISDN environment can be sent as described in  
1 Bellcore document SR-NWT-002006 entitled National ISDN, U.S. Patent 4,899,358 and  
2 4,922,490 patents issued Blakely, and other Bellcore technical references widely  
3 available and not described but incorporated herein by reference. Typically caller  
4 identifying data supplied from custom calling services in an ISDN environment can be  
5 received and stored at a message center similar to a POTS (**plain old telephone**  
6 **service)** environment and later transmitted to a paging receiver held by a remotely  
7 located called party.  
8

9 Message center device (301) may be a conventional telephone answering device,

1 a personal computer with voice/fax mail or modem communications, or a conventional  
2 facsimile device, or some other device suitable for receiving incoming calls automatically  
3 and initiating automatic outgoing calls automatically to a paging center in response to  
4 calls received.

5  
6 US Patents 4,737,979, 4,821,308, 5,333,179, 5,159,624, 5,208,850, 5,077,786,  
7 5,014,296 and 4,985,913 and 5,128,980 are all variants of such devices and are  
8 incorporated herein by reference, though not fundamental to the claimed inventions. For  
9 example, 4,821,308 issued to Hashimoto requires manual DTMF entry by a calling party  
0 of the calling parties number. In 4,985,913 caller identifying information can be  
1 automatically received and stored to generate a particular paging notification but the  
2 actual caller identifying data received and stored is not transmitted to a called  
3 communicant through a paging center.

4  
5 Fundamental circuitry for telephony and telephone related devices can be found in  
6 Understanding Telephone Electronics, Third Edition, by Bigelow, also incorporated herein  
7 by reference. Also incorporated herein by reference is a textbook entitled Voice  
8 Processing written by Gordon E. Pelton which is a useful reference for fundamental  
9 concepts discussed in this specification.

0  
1 Additionally, other devices that may be incorporated in the message center include  
2 a telephone answering device with video telephone as described in US 5,046,079, also  
3 incorporated herein by reference. Such a device is capable of receiving a picture signal  
4 sent between the ringing signals that is intended to establish the identity of the calling  
5 party similar to conventional textual or audible caller id information. The caller identifying  
6 video image may be stored on a recording medium. Telephone devices at the calling party  
7 side (TEL 1) that could be used include the AT&T VideoPhone 2500 or other popular  
8 teleconferencing products available recently on the personal computer. For example, US  
9 Patent 5,278,889 incorporated herein by reference describes one such implementation of

1 a video telephony system. For purposes of brevity it is understood that methods other  
2 than those discussed at length for textual data detection and reception would be more  
3 appropriate for transmitting caller identifying video images, as is well known in the art.  
4

5 Message Center device (301) may automatically initiate an off-hook condition in  
6 response to a ringing signal by using a ring detect interface circuit or some other means,  
7 as is well known in the art. The Message Center device (301) also has a caller id  
8 detection circuit which is suitable for detecting caller id data transmitted in between the  
9 first and second ringing signals. The caller id detection circuit for textual data includes a  
0 filter and demodulator circuit that is used for demodulating a 300 baud rate of incoming  
1 serial data stream using the technique of Frequency Shift keying. Data received by the  
2 circuit may include data representing the incoming telephone number, name, date and  
3 time of the current incoming call.  
4

5 In a Personal Computer device equipped with a modem that can receive incoming  
6 calls, caller id can also be received. Such a device is becoming more popular with users  
7 in that a variety of modems that can receive facsimile and/or facsimile combined with  
8 voice messages are currently available. In US 5,343,516 issued to Callele et al. is shown  
9 a computer system which can receive caller identification information supplied between  
0 the ringing signals in the conventional manner, which is incorporated herein by reference.

1 **[This] Their** invention is interesting in that it provides for the delivery of caller id  
2 information to a computer device connected to the PSTN which can transfer caller id data  
3 over a network to other computers and telephone sets that are the destination of the  
4 incoming telephone call. This patent does not teach how to communicate this information  
5 to a remote wireless personal communicator however.  
6

7 In one embodiment as described in this **[invention] specification**, the modem  
8 monitors the phone line between the first and second ring burst without causing the data  
9 access arrangement to go off hook in the conventional sense, which would inhibit

1 transmission of Calling Number Identification. A V.23 1200 bbs modem receiver may be  
2 used to demodulate the Bell 202 signal. The ring indicate bit (RI) may be used on a  
3 modem to indicate when to monitor the phone line for CND information. After the RI bit  
4 sets, indicating the first ring burst, the host waits for the RI bit to reset. The host then  
5 configures the modem to monitor the phone line for Calling Number Identification. The  
6 CND signalling starts as early as 300 ms after the first ring burst and ends at least 475 mS  
7 before the second ring burst.  
8

9 The received calling Number Identification may then be stored in a memory  
0 **[means]** in the Personal Computer as herein described. Calling name and other  
1 information could also be received, stored and transmitted using ascii character  
2 representations of the data in a similar fashion. In an alternative embodiment, the  
3 received number information could be used with a table look-up to append the prestored  
4 calling parties name in the personal computer with the received numeric caller id data for  
5 retransmission to an alphanumeric paging center. Blocked information represented by the  
6 ASCII character "P" could also be received , stored and retransmitted to a paging center,  
7 or used to inhibit a paging transmission to a personal communicator device. Alternate  
8 numbers could be specified by the calling party to be used as the Incoming Line  
9 Identification number, as is seen in US 5,283,824 issued to Shaw and incorporated herein  
0 by reference. The calling party may be provided with the option of having the number of  
1 his calling station or some other number used as the Incoming Caller Identification  
2 number such as his/her home or business telephone number. This option could be  
3 provided to the calling party by the telephone switch in the case of a credit card or other  
4 type call, or could be provided to the calling party by the message center be means of  
5 audible voice instructions . In either case alternate data could be stored for later  
6 transmission from the message center to a paging transmitter.  
7

8 The caller identifying data could also be used as described in US 4,985,913, US  
9 5,278,894 and others incorporated herein by reference, in which customized greeting

1 messages could be used when particular caller id data is received at the message center.  
2

3 Alternatively, the message center device (301) may include an ANI detection circuit  
4 rather than the caller id detection circuit previously described. ANI encoding is a function  
5 performed by the network which identifies the originating phone number of the message  
6 delivered to the received telephone line. ANI encoding is currently used in "911"  
7 information systems, 800 and 900 numbers and many private PBX exchange systems.  
8 For example, in US 4,313,035 issued to Jordan et al. incorporated herein by reference is  
9 described a paging service in which the ANI directory telephone number of the calling  
0 party may be delivered and stored at a TSPS (Traffic Service Position System) and stored  
1 in a data base. Using a paging facility such as the BELLBOY personal signalling system,  
2 a paging signal can be generated to a remote called party. The called party, in response  
3 to an alert in a paging receiver, can then initiate an inquiry call to determine the identity of  
4 the caller and return the call. In the **[improved invention] improvements** described  
5 herein, the identity of the calling party is delivered automatically to the called party paging  
6 receiver.  
7

8 ANI may also be delivered to the message center device and then retransmitted to  
9 a paging center with multi-frequency or DTMF tones using a somewhat different data  
0 transmission protocol from caller id, which will now be described.  
1

2 The information delivered from ANI ranges from Level A service that provides  
3 caller area code only to Level D service that provides caller area code, city, local  
4 exchange # and phone #. Further details about ANI are shown in US Patent 4,942,598  
5 issued to Davis and Bellcore Technical Reference TR-NWT-000064 and FSD 20-20-0000  
6 entitled LATA Switching Systems Generic Requirements - Automatic Number  
7 Identification and Operator Number Identification, which are both incorporated herein by  
8 reference. Such an alternative arrangement may prove to be useful to customers utilizing  
9 inbound 800 numbers as the primary access for calling parties to a message center.

## ANI DETECTOR USED IN A PAGING CENTER

In a related disclosure, ANI information instead of caller id information can be used for transmission to a called party personal communicator. By incorporating an ANI decoder directly within a paging center, calling party ANI information can be incorporated in a system similar to that shown in copending applications 08/177,550 and 08/177,551.

Hereinafter, the generic term caller id shall be used interchangeably to describe conventional number and number/name caller id, ANI, video, fax header or alternate manually entered caller identifying data.

It should be understood that when a particular implementation is referring to ANI, the necessary decoding circuitry and transmission protocol would be used as opposed to different decoding circuitry and transmission protocol used for Caller ID or other caller identifying data.

## CALLER ID USED IN A PAGING SYSTEM WITH A SEPARATE MESSAGE CENTER

The message center device includes a memory to store and retrieve caller identifying data received in a memory means, as is well known in the art. One such apparatus is described in US [5,238,818] 5,283,818 and US [5,390,346] 5,390,236 issued to Klausner et al and incorporated herein by reference. The message center device (301) also has prestored paging transmission data in a memory means which may include at least the telephone number of the paging center and any pager id data that will ensure data transmitted will be sent to the appropriate called party. The pager id data typically ranges from 4 to 15 digits in length to uniquely identify a paging receiver. Such prestored data may be automatically recalled at the message center to generate dialing

1 instructions to a paging center upon receipt and storage of an incoming call and optional  
2 data message.

3  
4 Upon receiving caller id data supplied from the terminating central office at the  
5 called station location, the caller id data is stored in a memory **[means]** or on a hard disk  
6 drive and the message center device then initiates an off-hook condition to answer the  
7 call. Then if the message center device (301) is of the type that stores voice messages,  
8 an outgoing message such as conventionally generated by a telephone answering  
9 machine or PC voice mail system or video telephone answering machine may be  
0 transmitted to the calling party and a calling party may respond by announcing a voice or  
1 video message. The voice or video message is received and stored at the message  
2 center (301). In addition, the stored voice or video data may be encoded or compressed  
3 to conserve memory storage space in the message center device. Compression of the  
4 message data will also reduce transmission time required later when the message data is  
5 sent in a subsequent paging transmission from the message center device (301) to a  
6 paging center (105). One such compression algorithm which is known as G.723 is slated  
7 for approval by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). It is intended for use  
8 with real-time multimedia, simultaneous voice and data, and conferencing applications. A  
9 software solution that delivers such a compression algorithm is available from a company  
0 known as DSP Group, Inc. out of Santa Clara, California, known as TrueSpeech. This  
1 software currently will run on processors such as the Texas Instruments TMS320C5X,  
2 Motorola 56156 Digital Signal Processor, Intel 386/486/Pentium, Analog Devices 2100  
3 and other processors.

4  
5 The voice or other data may be stored contiguously in a memory location with  
6 caller id data received or stored in a different memory location and associated with caller  
7 id data received and stored, for later transmission to a called party personal  
8 communicator(201). After the data is stored on a recording means at the message center  
9 device (301) the calling party at TEL 1 hangs up.

1  
2 Other message data received by the message center and associated with caller id  
3 data could be received and stored in a similar fashion. For example, the message center  
4 may receive a facsimile image, or a video telephone message. Received facsimile or  
5 video image data could be stored with caller ID or caller identifying data and transmitted to  
6 a paging receiver adapted to store and view facsimiles or video images along with  
7 associated caller id or caller identifying data. Such data could be encrypted such as is  
8 described in US 5,285,496 issued to Frank et al. and incorporated herein by reference or  
9 **[encoded] compressed** as previously described to reduce the message size for storage  
0 and transmission.

1  
2 Other textual special message data such as described in US 4,811,382 could be  
3 captured at the message center to be transmitted to a paging center, which is herein  
4 incorporated by reference. This textual data could be sent to the message center in place  
5 of caller identifying data or along with caller identifying data that could be used as a  
6 header record for notification within a personal communicator device.

7  
8 Upon detecting that the called party has disconnected, the message center device  
9 (301) hangs up. Then the message center device (301) is returned to an off hook  
0 condition and automatic paging instructions are retrieved from the prestored memory  
1 means in the message center device. In the case where a paging transmitter is integral to  
2 the message center, no outward dialing to the PSTN is required but instead, a paging  
3 transmission may occur directly. In the case where a second telephone line is connected  
4 to the message center, the message data received on the first telephone line from the  
5 calling party could be sent out to a paging center over the second telephone line prior to  
6 disconnection with the calling party on the first telephone line.

7  
8 Follows is described a system where a paging center is connected to the message  
9 center by a connection with the PSTN. Dialing instructions prestored typically would

1 include the modem access # for the paging center, and a pin # associated with a  
2 particular personal communicator device or pager which is usually either 4, 7, or 15 digits  
3 in length, but could be any unique identifying data. A calling signal is sent to a paging  
4 center (105) through telephone line (503) to originating central telephone office (102) and  
5 telephone line (504), to terminating central telephone office (103).  
6

7 Terminating central telephone office (103) is connected to paging center (105) by a  
8 modem adapted to establish communication using predetermined communications  
9 protocol suitable for the type of paging service provided. For example, data  
0 communication protocol may be significantly different for numeric data from that required  
1 for stored voice data communications.  
2

3 The paging center (105) answers in response to a calling signal from a message  
4 center and the data representative of caller id data is sent to the paging center from the  
5 memory of the message center. The caller identifying data is sent to the paging center  
6 using the predetermined signalling protocol (to be discussed hereinafter) followed or  
7 preceded by any optional data to be transmitted. Alternatively, the message center could  
8 employ a tone or other decoder responsive to control signals generated by the paging  
9 center. Such a tone or other tone decoder could be employed prior to initiating the  
0 transmission of caller id and message data using a predetermined signalling protocol,  
1 rather than automatically transmitting the data by default or after a predetermined time  
2 period elapsed. As one example of various signalling protocols that could be used, US  
3 Patent 4,878,051 and 4,868,860 issued to Andros et al. **[is] are** incorporated herein by  
4 reference.  
5

6 Copending applications 08/177,550 and 08/177,851 both deal with paging centers  
7 of the type that incorporate a caller id detection circuit connected to the paging center that  
8 allow automatic detection and transmission of caller identification data to a numeric,  
9 alphanumeric, or stored voice paging receiver or personal communication device.

1  
2 If the paging center is the type which allows caller id data to be detected from an  
3 incoming caller and transmitted to a paging receiver automatically as described in the  
4 above patent applications, the transmission of caller id data may be prevented by a  
5 special signal present in the data transmission from the message center or by some other  
6 means. For example by preceding the string of data sent from the message center with a  
7 # sign, the paging center will detect the "#" sign and disable storage and transmission of  
8 any caller identification data received at the caller id detector of the paging center for that  
9 particular incoming call from the message center (301). Such caller id data of the  
0 message center location would not be transmitted to the called party portable  
1 communication device(201) in this case. Instead, the caller id data of the original calling  
2 party would be sent to the pager. In another example, a caller id blocking signal could be  
3 appended to the outward dialing signal that would instruct the terminating central office to  
4 block transmission of caller id data from the message center. Alternatively, the absence  
5 of a special signal in the string of data sent from the message center (301) could indicate  
6 that the caller id data detected by the caller id detector in the paging center and the string  
7 of prestored caller identifying data from the message center would both be sent to called  
8 party personal communicator (201). Alternatively, only the caller identification data  
9 corresponding to the message center could be sent and the caller id data corresponding  
0 to the original calling party could be prevented from transmission to a called party  
1 personal communicator. Such modifications in the **[invention] preferred embodiments**  
2 invention herein provide flexibility for the called parties to receive very diverse information  
3 at their paging receiver. Additionally receipt of, in the above case, a "#" sign could allow  
4 for the storage of the caller id data corresponding to the incoming call from the message  
5 center, but prevent the data from being transmitted along with data received from the  
6 message center. Such a feature would be useful to the operators at the paging center  
7 who might wish to know from where their call volume originated.  
8

9 In yet an alternative embodiment, the paging subscriber could predetermine in

1 advance at the paging center which calling parties they wished to receive pages from.  
2 Any other calling parties not having a corresponding caller id signal that matched the  
3 prestore preferences at the paging center would not be able to cause a paging signal to  
4 be transmitted.

5  
6 If paging center (105) is not of the type that is caller id enabled, then no such  
7 special code is necessary to inhibit unwanted caller id data of the message center (301)  
8 from transmission. In this case the caller id and other data received and stored at the  
9 message center (301) may be automatically, or in response to a control signal originating  
0 from the paging center (105), be transmitted to the paging center from the message  
1 center. The message center could also automatically insert other caller identifying or other  
2 data corresponding to items such as the number of facsimile pages or actual voice or fax  
3 message received, or some other useful information to be sent to a paging center along  
4 with the caller id data and optional message data.

5  
6 In one preferred embodiment within the message center (301), the caller ID data is  
7 recalled from the memory means of the message center and converted to DTMF signals.  
8 One device particularly useful for conversion of caller id data to DTMF signals is  
9 manufactured by Nicollet Technologies, Inc. known as the DTS-2040.

0  
1 Such DTMF signals representative of numeric caller id data are then transmitted  
2 from the message center to the paging center after the paging center has answered the  
3 call initiated by the message center and signalled that it is ready to receive data. This  
4 feature is especially useful in a numeric paging environment.

5  
6 Conversion at the message center of the stored caller id data to be retransmitted  
7 over the PSTN to a paging center is not limited to DTMF signals, but may also include  
8 other signalling means appropriate for alphanumeric data typically received from caller id  
9 services such as name and date information. In another device manufactured by Nicollet

1 Industries, Inc., the DTS-1082 can capture caller id data and convert it to ascii data for  
2 storage and later retransmission from the message center to a paging center.  
3

4 **[In addition, fax header or E-mail information received at the message center**  
5 **could be used alternatively as caller identifying information. Figures 6a and 6b**  
6 **summarize one embodiment of this concept. The message center could, for**  
7 **example, upon detection of a CNG tone, store conventional fax header information**  
8 **received for retransmission to a paging center or for transmission to a personal**  
9 **communicator directly from a paging transmitter integral or directly connected to**  
0 **the message center. The fax header or Email information could be transmitted to a**  
1 **personal communicator device that has prestored caller data contained in a**  
2 **memory along with a comparing means. The caller data could include a variety of**  
3 **information corresponding to frequent callers, including name, address, telephone**  
4 **number, fax number, and E mail addresses for each calling party. Additionally, a**  
5 **prestored voice annunciation corresponding to the identity of a caller or a**  
6 **prestored video image representative of the calling party could also be included in**  
7 **each caller record. Upon detection of a coincidence between the fax or E mail or**  
8 **other data received, the other associated data from the corresponding data record**  
9 **could be made available to the called party.]**  
0

#### 1 **CALLER IDENTIFYING DATA COMPRISED OF FAX HEADER DATA TRANSMITTED** 2 **TO A PAGING CENTER AND PERSONAL COMMUNICATOR DEVICE**

3 Fax header information and the protocol for communication between facsimile  
4 message communications devices is notoriously old. For reference, see the book entitled  
5 FAX: Digital Facsimile Technology and Applications, Second Edition, and Standards  
6 developed by the CCITT (International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative  
7 Committee) including T.30 incorporated herein by reference. Other standards are widely  
8 known though not discussed in detail here.  
9

1 Briefly, in a message center which is receiving a Group 3 fax from a calling party,  
2 the calling parties device can send a coded signal known as the transmit subscriber  
3 identification (TSI) after handshaking is established during what is referred to as the call  
4 set up or phase A. Typically the calling fax dials the telephone number of the message  
5 center over the PSTN. The ring signal and the CNG calling tone are received at the  
6 called message center and the CNG tone indicates the call is from a fax machine instead  
7 of a voice call. The called message center answers the call by going off hook. Then  
8 typically after a one second delay, the called message center sends its called station  
9 identification (CSI), a 3 second 2100 Hz tone, back to the calling fax machine.

1 Then during Phase B known as the premessage procedure, the called fax machine  
2 sends the TSI which includes at least the telephone number of the calling party fax  
3 machine. This information is typically used in the message center as fax header  
4 information. But in [this] the inventions herein, it could be used alternatively as caller  
5 identifying data that can be stored in a memory at the message center for transmission to  
6 a paging center to a personal communicator device similar to the methods described for  
7 other caller id data. Such TSI data could be used alternatively for those areas or users  
8 that do not have caller id service. In addition, such message data in the TSI may include  
9 alphanumeric characters representing the calling party, time and date information and  
0 page number data. In a system using only number only caller id, for example, the  
1 alphanumeric data corresponding to the name of the sending party contained in the TSI  
2 could be appended to the numeric caller id data for transmission to a paging center and  
3 personal communicator device. Such a method could be activated by the detection of a  
4 CNG signal at the message center. Alternatively, a means of counting the pages received  
5 could be employed at the message center, and the total number of pages received could  
6 be appended to the caller identifying data. In another embodiment, only faxes of a certain  
7 length would be sent to a personal communicator device.

8  
9 Predefined user preferences could be used within the message center along with a

1 comparing means using the caller identifying TSI information to determine whether the  
2 image data received would be sent to a personal communicator device or just the  
3 notification data comprised of the caller identifying data.  
4

5 In any case, alphanumeric caller identifying data could be transmitted to a paging  
6 center or through an integral paging transmitter connected to the message center using  
7 the same alphanumeric protocol currently used in conventional alphanumeric paging  
8 systems known as TAP or IXO, incorporated herein by reference. These protocols could  
9 be suitable signalling means for transmission of alphanumeric caller id data from the  
0 personal message center device to a paging service modem. Typically this conventional  
1 alphanumeric protocol operates at 300 baud and is well known in the art.  
2

3 Of course in this case the paging center would require a suitable decoder that  
4 could receive and decode the alphanumeric data from the message center. This feature is  
5 especially desirable in an alphanumeric paging service in that some textual alphanumeric  
6 information may be transmitted automatically for the calling party using a conventional  
7 telephone at the TEL 1 which is typically devoid of any alphanumeric input means. This is  
8 a significant improvement over the prior art. Various other signalling protocols could be  
9 used between the message center device and the modem at the paging center without  
0 departing from the spirit of **[this invention] the inventions herein** that may be more  
1 adapted to higher data transmission speeds, compression algorithms or the like. For  
2 example, the PCIA has made available other protocols for alternative data transmission  
3 such as image and other data referred to as TDP Protocol, issued June 12, 1993, which is  
4 incorporated herein by reference. These protocols could be modified to incorporate caller  
5 identifying data fields for transmission with other optional data. Some paging centers do  
6 not adhere strictly to published protocol but instead have a variant of their own. In this  
7 case, it could be possible for the message center to establish the protocol used by the  
8 paging center dynamically by first recognizing and then selecting from among several  
9 different known protocols for subsequent transmission of the alphanumeric caller

1 identifying data in a form recognized by the paging center. Incorporated herein by  
2 reference is a good reference entitled Understanding Data Communications, Third Edition  
3 by Held which gives a fundamental overview of various communications methods and  
4 terminology.  
5

## 6 **TEXT TO SPEECH CONVERSION CONDUCTED AT THE TERMINATING CENTRAL** 7 **OFFICE**

8  
9 Alternatively, the terminating central office (102) could apply a text to speech  
0 converter, similar to that shown in US 4,899,358 issued to Blakely, in which an  
1 annunciated caller identifying signal is sent from the terminating switch to the message  
2 center device at the called station location. It is incorporated herein by reference. Such  
3 annunciated caller identifying information could be particularly useful when used in a  
4 stored voice paging receiver similar to devices shown in US 4,965,569 Bennett et al., US  
5 4,868,560 issued to Oliwa, 4,873,520 issued to Fisch et al., and US 5,153,579 Fisch et  
6 al., also incorporated herein by reference.  
7

8 In one embodiment the caller id data is supplied to the message center from the  
9 terminating central office as an audible voice representation of caller id data and stored at  
0 the message center. Such data may also be encoded as previously described to  
1 conserve memory storage.  
2

3 In this embodiment the audible encoded caller id data can be transferred to a  
4 paging center as previously described along with any optional data for transmission from  
5 a paging center and annunciation at a personal communication device.  
6

## 7 **TEXT TO SPEECH CONVERSION WITHIN THE MESSAGE CENTER OR PAGING** 8 **CENTER**

1           Alternatively, received and stored textual caller id data could be applied to a  
2 speech synthesizer unit contained within the message center or paging center, as partly  
3 described in US Patent 4,720,848 issued to Akiyama, 5,349,638 issued to Pitroda et al. or  
4 US 4,742,516 issued to Yamaguchi, which deals with a communication system with a  
5 voice announcement means. They are herein incorporated by reference. Also  
6 incorporated herein by reference is a software product offered by Stylus Innovation, Inc.  
7 out of Cambridge Mass. known as Visual Voice which runs on a personal computer.  
8 Using a digital signal processor in the personal computer, text to speech processing can  
9 be applied to caller id data. The resulting speech signals representative of the caller id  
0 data can be stored in a storage **[means] medium** within the message center for  
1 transmission to a stored voice paging center.

2  
3           In addition, the Visual Voice system has an international language support that can  
4 speak the caller id data in the language desired by the called party at a personal  
5 communication device or at the message center. In any case, received textual caller  
6 identifying data which is stored at the message center is transferred to a paging center  
7 and transmitted as audible speech signals to a stored voice paging receiver.  
8 Alternatively, the textual data may be applied to a text to speech converter within a  
9 personal communication device for annunciation, as is well known in the art.

0  
1           Irrespective of the signalling used after the calling party has disconnected with the  
2 message center, DTMF or other signals representing the stored caller id data are sent  
3 from the message center through the PSTN to the paging center. Any optional data such  
4 as additional voice message data, DTMF, image or other message data entered by the  
5 calling party may also be transferred from the message center (301) memory means to the  
6 paging center for transmission to the called party personal communicator (210) via radio  
7 link (509). Such a feature is useful in paging systems which include stored voice paging  
8 receivers and non-voice paging systems such as described in 5,095,307 or 4,961,216,  
9 which are also incorporated herein by reference. In the case where caller id service is not

1 available to a calling or called party, particularly in the case of stored voice paging  
2 systems, a DTMF entry could be made by the calling party to represent the caller  
3 identifying data to be transmitted with optional data such as a voice message. If the caller  
4 id detector failed to detect any caller id, a default voice message prompt could be  
5 generated by the message center that instructed the caller to enter at least their telephone  
6 number in the conventional manner using an input device at the calling parties telephone.  
7 Then the caller could be instructed to leave an optional voice message which could then  
8 be transmitted to a paging center after the caller hangs up. Such data would be stored at  
9 the message center as previously described and then the message center could  
0 automatically call the paging center. Alternatively, caller identifying data could be  
1 detected, an acknowledgement of the received and stored caller id data could be  
2 annunciated back to the caller, and an option could be given to modify or change the  
3 caller id data prior to leaving a voice or other optional data message.  
4

5 Other caller identifying data which may be more readily recognized by the called  
6 party could be entered in place of the caller id data for example.  
7

8 The information could then be transmitted by the paging center and received at a  
9 stored voice paging receiver for display, annunciation and used as redial data within the  
0 personal communicator device. This feature is especially useful in those cases where no  
1 caller identifying data would otherwise be associated with a voice message for  
2 transmission to a stored voice paging receiver or personal communicator device and is a  
3 significant improvement over the prior art stored voice paging receivers.  
4

5 A special code such as ""\*"" or some other special code could be used to signal the  
6 end of any DTMF or other signal data representative of caller id and to signify the  
7 beginning of transmission of optional data stored at the message center. This code could  
8 be automatically included by the personal message center or manually entered by the  
9 calling party for storage and transmission with the caller identifying data string stored at

1 the personal message center. Optional data, such as a voice message or other data  
2 entered or sent by a calling party could then be stored and transmitted after the caller  
3 identifying data and demarcation code. Other coding methodologies which demarc the  
4 stored caller id data from other stored optional message data may be used and are not  
5 fundamental to the claimed inventions herein but are considered obvious to those skilled  
6 in the art.

7  
8 In the example above, wherein said optional data is a voice message, the receipt  
9 of a special code signal at the paging center (105) from the message center (301) could  
0 enable a voice storage memory and receiving means at the paging center to distinguish  
1 other data representative of caller id information from optional data such as voice  
2 messages. In addition, the data types of the caller identifying data and optional message  
3 data could be different from each other and not require any demarcation data. In one  
4 such case, caller identifying textual data could be detected by one type of detector at the  
5 paging transmitter, and voice or image data could be detected by another type of detector  
6 at the paging transmitter. The paging center could then store the data received and  
7 retransmit the data to a personal communicator device.

8  
9 The paging center may receive the optional data such as a voice or textual  
0 message from the message center to be stored in a memory means at the paging center.  
1 When the transmission is completed from the messaging center, the communication with  
2 the paging center is ended and the message center and the paging center hang up.

3  
4 The paging center then initiates a paging transmission to the appropriate paging  
5 receiver and retrieves any stored caller id data and optional data from the memory means  
6 transferred from the message center. After the pager id is decoded in the conventional  
7 fashion at the personal communicator device, the telephone number and /or number and  
8 name (if present) and optional date and time information representative of the caller id of  
9 the calling party, along with any optional data message such as a voice, text or image

1 message, are received by the called party personal communicator.

2  
3 Such received data could be stored in different memory locations or in one  
4 contiguous memory within the personal communicator device, demarcated by the special  
5 coding method employed, to be accessed within a stored voice or other paging receiver  
6 held by the called party in a variety of ways known to those skilled in the art.

7  
8 In one example, to access the caller id data, a called party might press a "view"  
9 button to see the caller identifying data. Or by default, the caller id data might be  
0 displayed automatically when received or after a PIN is entered by the called party. To  
1 access the actual voice message, a called party might press a "play" button. Such a  
2 personal communicator could also be responsive to voice commands annunciated by the  
3 called party into a microphone and a voice command unit within the personal  
4 communicator device which is connected to the microphone and is responsive to  
5 commands such as "PLAY", "REWIND", "FORWARD", etc.. In addition, stored voice  
6 messages could be recorded on a removable memory such as a PCMCIA memory card  
7 that is now very popular in portable computing devices. Stored voice messages with or  
8 without corresponding caller identifying data could be transferred from the personal  
9 communicator device to another computing or voice message storage device in a central  
0 location such as the office of the called party.

1  
2 **PERSONAL COMMUNICATOR DEVICE WITH IMPROVED TIME DATA INPUT MEANS**  
3 **USING CALLER ID DATA**  
4

5 In the caller id data received and stored at the paging center or message center,  
6 time data corresponding to the time and date a communication was received could be  
7 transmitted to a personal communicator device. This could be particularly useful in a  
8 system in which several messages received were held in a queue for some time before a  
9 transmission occurred to the personal communicator device. The time data could be used

1 as a sorting record at the paging center or message center to determine which calls were  
2 transmitted in a batch fashion as opposed to immediately transmitted upon receipt at the  
3 paging or message center.  
4

5 For example, all calls received during peak periods during a certain time of day  
6 may be transmitted later off-peak to reduce congestion on the wireless communication  
7 system. Or all calls received during weekends or holidays could be transmitted in a lower  
8 priority queuing sequence than calls received during the week. In addition, message data  
9 received at the personal communicator could be organized and accessed according to the  
0 date and time the communication was completed in a very accurate and automatic fashion  
1 for the calling and called party. See related US Patent 4,872,005 issued to DeLuca et al.  
2 incorporated herein by reference.  
3

4 In addition, such caller id time and date data could be used to initialize a time of  
5 day clock contained within a personal communicator device such as a Personal computer,  
6 cellular phone or the like. This could be beneficial in the circumstance where a power  
7 failure erased the time and date information ordinarily entered manually by a user. Other  
8 devices such as VCRs, automobile clocks and the like could be equipped with a receiver  
9 that could accept such information as well.  
0  
1  
2

### 3 **CALLER ID FROM A PBX WITH AN INTEGRATED OR CONNECTED TRANSMITTER** 4 **TO A PERSONAL COMMUNICATOR** 5

6 The message center could be directly connected to a paging transmitter that would  
7 not require a dial in via the PSTN to a paging network. In one embodiment, the message  
8 center and the paging transmitter could be an apparatus similar to that described in US  
9 5,151,930 issued to Hagl which describes a paging system within a telephone private

1 branch exchange and incorporated herein by reference. Such a system could be modified  
2 such that any calls coming in from outside the PBX could be passed through a caller id  
3 detector circuit as previously described, and this information could be sent through to a  
4 personal communicator or call device.

5  
6 In an alternate embodiment, caller id data could be delivered to a local paging  
7 system such as a unit offered by Motorola known as "Site-call" which is typically  
8 connected to a PBX such as the Meridian 1 manufactured by Northern Telecom.

9  
0 Appropriate software and hardware at the PBX could capture and deliver ANI or  
1 Caller ID data to the "Site-Call" or similar local paging system. The prior art local paging  
2 systems require a calling party to enter their telephone number by DTMF entry, which is  
3 then transmitted by a local paging transmitter. This is limited in that only numeric data  
4 may be received and displayed to alert a called party. Alternatively in the prior art  
5 systems, a message such as "outside call" is displayed at the pager. By integrating  
6 various concepts taught in the **[invention] embodiments** herein, telephone number data  
7 and other caller identifying data may be automatically sent from a PBX to an onsite pager  
8 for display, annunciation, or other alerting means.

9  
0 Alternately, a call could be received at the PBX and if the call was unanswered at  
1 the called station, a message could be taken in a voice mail center and the caller id data(  
2 along with an optional voice or other message) could be delivered to a paging receiver by  
3 way of an onsite or offsite paging transmitter.

4  
5 The message center device may be directly connected to a paging terminal,  
6 thereby eliminating the necessity of a second connection to the telephone network. The  
7 paging terminal could be a "People Finder" paging terminal manufactured by Motorola,  
8 Inc.

1 In another implementation, the message center device is interfaced to a paging  
2 terminal such as the Modax paging terminal manufactured by Motorola, Inc. which was  
3 adapted to transmit additional caller identification information with a standard paging  
4 transmission. The interface from the message center to the paging terminal may be  
5 through a 1 or 2 telephone line interface. The interconnection to a paging terminal and  
6 the terminal's subsequent operation are well known in the art. The paging terminal  
7 transmits to a personal communicator which is capable of receiving and decoding paging  
8 signals modulated by the paging terminal in a radio frequency manner. The personal  
9 communicator also has the capability to store a message and to play back a message  
0 which may include caller identifying source indicator data as previously described that  
1 may be viewed on a display member or heard first through an annunciation means.

2  
3 In FIGURE 2b is described a message center which is at the telephone office  
4 rather than the called party office. The concepts previously described for a called party  
5 office based message center could also be modified and incorporated in the conventional  
6 voice mail system offered by the telephone company.

## 7 8 **AUTOMATIC PAGING TELEPHONE SET USING CALLER ID INSTEAD OF DTMF FOR** 9 **CALLER IDENTIFYING DATA** 0

1 In US 5,128,980 issued to Choi is described a system in which a calling party may  
2 enter their phone number using DTMF for automatic transmission to a paging center and  
3 is incorporated herein by reference. This method could be modified to incorporate a caller  
4 id detector which would be substituted for, or supplied in addition to, the DTMF receiver.  
5 When the device is in a pager number recording mode (either between the first and  
6 second ringing signals or after the device is placed in an off-hook position) the caller id  
7 data may be entered and stored automatically for the calling party, may be manually  
8 entered by DTMF entry by the calling party, or may be entered and stored using part of  
9 the caller id data supplied automatically and part of the data manually entered by the

1 calling party. Then the caller identifying data can be transmitted to a paging center along  
2 with any optional data as described in the patent in an automatic, manual, or combined  
3 fashion.  
4

## 5 **COINCIDENCE DETECTION WITHIN THE MESSAGE CENTER**

6

7 Optional data such as a voice message can be selectively transmitted to the called  
8 party, based on some comparator at the message center that analyzes the source identity  
9 of the calling party with prestored user preferences determined in advance by the called  
0 party. Or by default, all optional data received could either be stored for later retrieval by  
1 the called party or stored and transmitted to the called party personal communicator  
2 device along with the caller identifying data. The paging transmission can be encoded at  
3 the paging transmitter to economize on valuable transmission time, and then later  
4 decoded on a real time or delayed basis within the receiving called party personal  
5 communicator. Private flagged caller id data and optional messages may be automatically  
6 omitted from storage at the message center or omitted from transmission to a personal  
7 communicator device.  
8

## 9 **STORED VOICE COMMUNICATOR WITH TEXT HEADER INFORMATION DISPLAY**

0

1 Incorporated herein by reference is US 5,390,362 issued to Modjeska et al. This  
2 patent discloses a method of combining voice and data into a message format that can be  
3 sent to a pager capable of receiving a combination voice and data message. A called  
4 party may selectively review header information corresponding to the calling party prior to  
5 listening to any received voice message. A paging transmitter such as described in this  
6 disclosure can be modified to incorporate a caller id or ANI decoder (207) or fax signal  
7 decoder (209) in automatic telephone input (202) that can receive data automatically from  
8 the PBX or PSTN (108) and store this data in paging terminal controller memory (232).  
9 Voice synthesizer (208) can playback for the calling party a text to speech synthesized  
representation of caller id or ANI data and ask whether the data should be sent with the

1        paging message. For example, the voice synthesizer (208) can receive textual caller id or  
2        ANI data such as "555[6]-1212 John Smith" from the ANI or Caller ID decoder and then  
3        generate the following instructional message to the calling party, "Press or say 'ONE' if  
4        you wish for '555-1212 John Smith calling.' to be transmitted. Press or say 'TWO' if you  
5        wish this information to be transmitted and marked urgent. Press or say 'THREE' if you  
6        wish for this information to not be sent and you wish to enter some other data from your  
7        touchtone keypad or keyboard." The calling party, upon hearing the synthesized voice  
8        annunciation, then can select which caller identifying data should be sent. In the case of  
9        a stored voice paging system; upon hearing confirmation of the desired caller identifying  
0        data, the calling party would then be instructed to leave a voice message, which would be  
1        stored in the voice store and forward module (216). The confirmed caller identifying data  
2        would be stored in memory 232 to be linked with the voice message data stored in  
3        memory 224 for transmission from transmitter base station 226 to a selective call receiver.  
4        In the case of a paging system equipped with a fax store and forward module 216 and fax  
5        signal decoder 209, fax header information as previously described could be received and  
6        stored in memory 232, fax data could be received and stored in memory 224, and the  
7        contents of memories 224 and 232 could be transmitted by transmitter base station 226 to  
8        a selective call receiver.

9  
0        In US Patent 5,283,818 is shown a message system which describes a system  
1        linking textual data with voice messages, and is incorporated herein by reference. Such  
2        an apparatus could be modified to incorporate the transmission of caller identifying data  
3        and voice data to a stored voice paging receiver, via a call from the message center to a  
4        paging transmitter via the PSTN as previously described. In addition, to economize on  
5        minimizing the time spent connecting with a paging center, the messages received at the  
6        message center could be queued for batch transmission either during offpeak periods or  
7        periodically. Exceptions could be made for urgent message transmission that could occur  
8        without waiting for the message queue transmission.

1 Another patent incorporated herein by reference is US 5,258,751 issued to DeLuca  
2 et al. Message storage slots can include caller identifying data display which has been  
3 transmitted to a selective call receiver or personal communication device as discussed  
4 hereinbefore. Any corresponding voice or other message data can then be displayed or  
5 annunciated after the user selects the desired message for review.  
6

7 Upon receipt at the personal communicator device, the user could scroll through  
8 the received messages such as described in US 5,285,493 issued to Wagai et al. and  
9 incorporated herein by reference, or by numerous other methods discussed in the various  
0 personal communicator apparatus described by reference or example herein.  
1

2 The messages could be stored chronologically, with resequencing of the  
3 previously stored messages occurring automatically upon receipt of any new message or  
4 deletion of any previously recorded message. Alternatively, the messages with the caller  
5 id header data could be selectively stored as determined by the user in a number of ways.

6 The messages could be stored based upon preselected criteria. For example, all  
7 messages determined to be of an urgent nature or from a particular communicant could  
8 be automatically stored in the firstmost message storage slot positions. In another  
9 embodiment, all messages could be analyzed and then stored sequentially in an  
0 ascending or descending order, based on the caller id header data presented. US Patent  
1 5,225,826 is incorporated herein by reference and discloses a selective call receiver with  
2 an integral time of day clock. Messages received with identical header data records could  
3 be stored according to the time and date received within the selective call receiver, the  
4 time and date data present in the header data, or according to urgent indicators contained  
5 in the header data.  
6

## 7 **TEXT TO SPEECH CONVERSION OF CALLER ID HEADER DATA WITHIN A** 8 **PERSONAL COMMUNICATOR DEVICE** 9

1 In another embodiment, the textual information received at the personal  
2 communication device could be applied to a codec within the personal communicator  
3 device which is particularly suited to visually impaired persons. Application of a text to  
4 speech codec which converts received caller id signals to audible speech signals is well  
5 known in the art, as shown in US 5,289,530 issued to Reese and incorporated herein by  
6 reference. Such a personal communicator device could be manufactured without a display  
7 member to reduce manufacturing costs for specialized purposes.

8  
9 In the case of a stored voice message which is transmitted to a stored voice type  
0 called party personal communicator without a display member, textual caller identifying  
1 data could be annunciated. Such a device could also employ a display member that was  
2 capable of selectively or simultaneously displaying caller identifying data received at the  
3 personal communicator device.

#### 4 5 **COINCIDENCE DETECTION WITHIN A PERSONAL COMMUNICATOR DEVICE**

6  
7 Data representative of caller id information may be used at the called party  
8 personal communicator as key record data which could comprise the notification display  
9 or could generate some other associated notification means within the called party  
0 personal communicator in response to receipt of the caller identifying portion of the  
1 message. The personal communicator device could employ a coincidence detector which  
2 may generate a number of notification events in response to a match with prestored data  
3 or user preferences compared against the caller id data received. For example, upon  
4 detecting that a coincidence existed with a prestored data record, a prestored visual  
5 image of the calling party could be displayed. In another instance, a coincidence  
6 detection within the personal communicator device could require a called party to enter a  
7 personal identifying entry before the confidential message could be reviewed. In yet  
8 another embodiment, a coincidence detection could inhibit any associated message  
9 transmitted from a message center from being reviewed by the called party at the

1 personal communicator device. In yet other embodiments, received fax header  
2 information or Email addresses could be compared against a prestored directory within  
3 the personal communicator device to display or annunciate other corresponding data  
4 records.

## 6 EMBODIMENT USING BLOCKED CALLER ID DATA

8 Upon receipt of a "blocked" caller id data such as described in LSSGR - Class  
9 Feature: Calling Identity Delivery Blocking Features - FSD 01-02-1053, US 5,341,411  
0 issued to Hashimoto entitled Caller ID Blocking Method and Processing System, and US  
1 Patent 5,161,181 issued to Zwick entitled Automatic Number Identification Blocking  
2 System (all incorporated herein by reference and subject to modification with the  
3 **[present] inventions herein**), the personal communicator device could respond by not  
4 storing the message at the message center which would have been directed to the  
5 personal communicator device. In addition any blocked caller id data could be used at the  
6 message center to store and prevent retransmission of the data to the personal  
7 communicator device. Alternatively a calling party could selectively omit the transmission  
8 of caller ID data by using the blocking signal and sending to the personal communicator  
9 device only manually entered data, such as a DTMF signal, a card swipe in a magnetic  
0 card reader, a voice message, image or other data in place of caller id data automatically  
1 supplied by the telephone company.

## 4 REDIAL MEMORY EMBODIMENT

6 Received caller id data can be selectively transferred to a data buffer within the  
7 called party personal communicator device for redialing, as seen in US 4,924,496 issued  
8 to Figa and US 4,873,719 issued to Reese, incorporated herein by reference. Logic can  
9 be incorporated into the receiving device that distinguishes either positionally or by

1 filtering the numeric data from the alphanumeric data to ensure that only the numeric data  
2 was retrieved and transferred to a data buffer for redial instructions. Such redial  
3 instructions within a personal communicator device could include the ability to distinguish  
4 between a local dialing mode in which caller identifying data corresponds to call-back  
5 numbers within the local calling area. In this case, only the local portion of the caller id  
6 data representing the calling parties telephone number would be used to generate a  
7 dialing instruction from the personal communicator device. In other cases, the entire  
8 caller id representing the telephone number of the calling party could be used to generate  
9 a dialing signal. This is well-known in the art as described in US 4,985,918 issued to  
0 Tanaka.

1  
2 Typically Caller ID data transmitted includes either 7 digit or 10 digit numeric data  
3 corresponding to the calling parties telephone. Other recent proposals related to the field  
4 of Caller Identification deal with automatic transmission of Caller identification from  
5 international callers which may consist of less than the required data to complete a return  
6 call to the original calling party but more than 7 or 10 digits.

7  
8 In one embodiment, upon receipt of an interstate caller id consisting of a 10 digit  
9 numeric caller id number such as 305-555-1212, it is necessary to insert a "1" prior to  
0 converting caller id data received into a dial signal for the called party to return the call  
1 from a cellular telephone device which may be integral or connected to the personal  
2 communicator device. Such caller id data as described herein would not complete a  
3 dialing signal unless the user manually dialed the digit "1" before the remaining digits  
4 were dialed out. As a function of the improved redial circuit in this **[invention]**  
5 **embodiment**, any ten digit caller id data received and stored could automatically be  
6 preceded with a digit "1" at the personal communicator device rather than requiring  
7 manual entry by the called party prior to dialing. Additionally, in response to receipt of an  
8 international caller id numeric sequence, the international caller id data could be preceded  
9 by a country code and international calling code like "011" such as is conventionally used.

1 In an alternative embodiment, such additional calling code data could be appended at the  
2 message center or at the paging center prior to transmission to a personal communicator  
3 device. In some cases a called party may wish to call in first to a long distance service  
4 such as 1-800-CALLATT, then enter their account code and pin, and then redial the caller  
5 id number received.  
6

7 In the case where a credit call should be made as described above, the personal  
8 communicator device may not automatically insert any special calling codes to be  
9 appended to the caller id data received, but instead may use the caller id data as received  
0 for redial data after the other credit calling data is transmitted. In the case where special  
1 calling code data has been appended prior to receipt at the personal communicator  
2 device, the personal communicator device could strip away or disable the calling codes  
3 such as "1" or "011" and only generate the necessary calling sequence corresponding to  
4 the telephone number of the original calling party, using the last 10 significant digits in the  
5 case of a domestic call. In any case such additional features would be very beneficial to  
6 the user of such an equipped personal communicator device with a redial feature.  
7

8 Where caller identifying data received is comprised of speech signals that  
9 represent the calling parties telephone number and/or name, such data could be stored,  
0 transferred and used as a redial instruction from the personal communication device to a  
1 communication network which was well equipped to receive voice commands for a dialing  
2 instruction, such as is seen currently in the Sprint Voice Foncard service and other  
3 services, incorporated herein by reference. Selectively or in combination, the speech  
4 signals representing the name or telephone number of the calling party could be  
5 generated by the personal communicator device to communicate redial instructions to a  
6 communication system with voice recognition or with speech command capability.  
7

## 8 **MEET ME SERVICE EMBODIMENT**

9

1           Such features could be useful as well in a "Meet me" service in which a calling  
2 party is placed on hold at the message center. Typically a calling party is instructed to  
3 remain on hold and may be asked to enter their telephone number by DTMF entry or entry  
4 of a special signal which constitutes a "meet" request. Then the DTMF or special signal is  
5 sent through a paging transmitter to a paging receiver. When the paged communicant  
6 receives the page, they may call back on a telephone link to the meet me center to be  
7 connected with the calling party. However it requires manual entry by the calling party of  
8 the call in number of the meet-me service and the called party cannot always remember or  
9 know who may be calling by the telephone number alone. Such information is critical for  
0 the called party to properly screen meet requests. One system incorporated herein by  
1 reference is described in US 4,172,969 issued to Levine et al. In this system, the caller is  
2 instructed to dial his calling number. The signals are then conveyed over the telephone  
3 line to the receiver telephone answering device to be transmitted to a mobile receiver unit.  
4 Another such system is described in part by US 5,208,849 issued to Fu, incorporated  
5 herein by reference which can be adapted to **[my invention] the inventions herein**.  
6 Another Meet me type system is described in US 5,327,480 issued to Breeden, and  
7 5,151,929 issued to Wolf incorporated herein by reference which can be adapted **[to my  
8 invention] to the inventions herein**.

9  
0           By incorporating the automatic transmission of calling party number and name in  
1 an alphanumeric paging network for example, the called party can more accurately  
2 determine who is calling before accepting the "meet" invitation. In the case where a voice  
3 Caller ID is supplied by the terminating central office to the meet me service at the  
4 message center, the called party can hear an annunciation of the callers identity from a  
5 personal communicator device suitable for the replay of such information.

6  
7           The called party personal communicator receives a "meet" request from the paging  
8 center which consists of at least the meet request signal supplied automatically or a meet  
9 request signal initiated by the calling party. In addition to, or in place of the meet request

1 signal, the caller id data received and stored at the message center corresponding to the  
2 calling party on hold can be transmitted to the personal communication device. The calling  
3 party could also at this time enter other additional information such as an urgent indicator  
4 or special code agreed upon between the calling party and the called party for  
5 transmission along with the caller id data and/or meet request. In any case, the calling  
6 party is instructed to remain on hold while the called party is paged for a possible meet by  
7 the paging center.

8  
9 If the called party does not respond within a prescribed period of time, the calling  
0 party can then additionally be instructed to leave optional data such as a voice message  
1 that can either be retrieved later by the called party, or can be transmitted to the called  
2 party personal communicator after the caller disconnects. In another embodiment if the  
3 calling party does not wish to wait any longer for the called party to call in to the meet me  
4 center, then the called party can interrupt the meet me service by for example depressing  
5 the # sign.

6  
7 At this point the message center at the meet me service can instruct the caller to  
8 enter optional data such as a voice message for storage and/or transmission to the called  
9 party. After the calling party disconnects from the message center at the meet me service,  
0 the message center can send an additional signal in a second transmission to the  
1 personal communication device through a paging center or integral paging transmitter.  
2 This signal can indicate that the calling party hung up and that a "meet" with the calling  
3 party at the message center is not possible. This transmission can also include any  
4 optional voice or other data left by the calling party.

5  
6 Such data which is to be transmitted can be incorporated with the previously stored  
7 caller id data at the message center for transmission to the personal communicator  
8 device. Alternatively the optional data such as a voice message can be transmitted to the  
9 called party personal communicator device and appended to, or associated with received

1 caller id data from the calling party.  
2

3 In the above described or similar systems, the detected caller id information can be  
4 transmitted automatically to the personal communicator device in a more efficient manner  
5 that will provide more information to the called party and relieve the calling party of  
6 inconvenience.  
7

8 Of course caller id blocking options could be employed as previously described in  
9 this application. Other variants of these "meet me" services could also easily employ a  
0 caller id detector to transmit the caller identifying data automatically. For sake of brevity,  
1 these various systems are not described in detail although it is believed that those skilled  
2 in the art can adapt the methods described herein.  
3

#### 4 **AUTO DIALING PERSONAL COMMUNICATOR EMBODIMENT** 5

6 The paging receiver device could also be a dedicated paging receiver with a  
7 DTMF signal generator such as seen in US 4,490,579 issued to Godoshian, 5,099,507  
8 issued to Mukai et al. 5,280,516 issued to Jang or 5,212,721 issued to DeLuca et al.,  
9 incorporated herein by reference. Received caller id data received could be used to  
0 generate a dialing signal in an acoustically coupleable dialer device, or via an external  
1 telephone line connector within the called party personal communicator. The received  
2 caller identifying data could be digital data representative of numeric information  
3 corresponding to the call-back number of the calling party. Such received digital data  
4 could be applied to a DTMF generator to output a dialing signal.  
5

6 Alternatively, the received caller identifying data could be audible DTMF signals  
7 which were recorded as audible signals at the message center after manual entry by a  
8 calling party. In another embodiment, textual caller id data could be converted to audible  
9 DTMF signals at the message center to be transferred to a voice paging center as audible

1 signals. Upon receipt at the paging center, the audible signals could be transmitted to a  
2 personal communication device along with any optional data. The audible DTMF sounds  
3 and optional data could be stored and replayed through a speaker.  
4

5 Alternatively the DTMF sounds could be converted to a dial signal for a cellular  
6 telephone device or via a telephone line connector. The received audible DTMF signals  
7 could be applied to a DTMF decoder and character generator within the personal  
8 communicator device to display the audible DTMF sounds received. This method could  
9 be particularly useful in that the personal communication device would not require a  
0 DTMF generator to create a dialing signal. In addition, audible DTMF sounds could be  
1 prestored into a personal communication device or dialing apparatus by means of a  
2 computer download interface that releasably electrically or acoustically coupled to a  
3 dialing apparatus or personal communicator with a memory means, control means and  
4 data input receiving means.  
5

6 These audible DTMF sounds could then be used as described previously to  
7 generate an audible dial signal for acoustical coupling, or converted to an electrical signal  
8 for other dialing means.  
9

0 In a different embodiment, the received and stored DTMF sounds could be applied  
1 to a DTMF decoder and character generator and optional text to speech unit to display or  
2 annunciate the data received. The personal communicator or dialing apparatus could  
3 interpret the stored audible DTMF signals within the personal communicator or dialing  
4 device and generate a display or voice annunciation of the telephone number information.

5 This could be accomplished by a standard DTMF decoder circuit and character generator  
6 such as described in US Patent 4,882,750 issued to Henderson et al. incorporated herein  
7 by reference and a text to speech unit well known to those skilled in the art.  
8

9 This improvement could be useful in autodialer devices such as described in this

1 patent. For example, a circuit commonly used to store voice signals such as the Radio  
2 Shack, part number 276-1324 or Radio Shack part number 276-1325 could be used to  
3 store and replay the received DTMF signals through a transducer in a conventional  
4 autodialer. The audible DTMF signal could be received by a sound input means which was  
5 connected to the circuit during a programming mode. During a replay mode, the DTMF  
6 **[sounds] signals** previously programmed could be replayed through a transducer  
7 attached to the autodialer, or the DTMF **[sounds] signals** could be transferred to a  
8 transmitting means that could generate the DTMF signal to a communication link such as  
9 in a cellular or landline communication system.

## 1 **COMBINED PAGER / RADIOTELEPHONE EMBODIMENT**

2  
3 The paging receiver device could alternatively be contained within a cellular  
4 telephone device as in US 5,117,449 issued to Metroka et al. or in US 5,148,473 issued to  
5 Freeland et al. in which a paging and cellular radio telephone function are combined in a  
6 single device. These patents are also incorporated herein by reference.

7  
8 When the paged party receives a page, the caller id data can be stored for later  
9 use and an alert tone, a vibration, a visual indication or a voice message can alert the  
0 called party who may be engaged in a telephone conversation on the cellular telephone.  
1 When the paged party wishes to return the call from the calling party after hanging up, the  
2 stored caller id data can be selected and recalled for dialing at the touch of a button.

3  
4 Of particular utility, alphanumeric caller id data received can textually identify a  
5 calling party to aid in selection of a desired callback number and the included numeric  
6 caller id information can be utilized to generate a dialing signal. In a number only caller id  
7 transmission the number only will be supplied to the combined pager/radiotelephone. In  
8 this case, the received numeric information can be transferred to a comparing means and  
9 compared against a prestored directory in the device. In this manner, the paged party can

1 more easily identify the caller and return the call more efficiently. US 4,924,496 issued to  
2 Figa describes one such method in greater detail and has already been incorporated  
3 herein by reference.  
4

#### 5 **PCMCIA PAGING RECEIVER EMBODIMENT**

6

7 Another alternative embodiment using the claimed inventions can be seen in US  
8 5,043,721 issued to May which discloses a paging accessory using a PCMCIA interface  
9 which is connected to a personal computer or integrated in a computing device. This  
0 patent is incorporated herein by reference.

#### 1 **STORED VOICE PAGING RECEIVER AND SYSTEM EMBODIMENT**

2

3  
4 [The following discussion is specifically related to stored voice paging  
5 receivers and paging systems.  
6

7 In stored voice paging receivers it is possible to receive voice messages  
8 which may be heard by a called party. In the prior art systems is shown a method in  
9 which voice messages may be stored at a paging center from a calling party and  
0 then the message may be transmitted to a paging receiver. These systems typically  
1 include pager ID control data along with any voice message for playback through a  
2 codec unit at the paging receiver. The codec converts the data received into an  
3 audio reproduction of the calling parties voice message that may be heard from a  
4 speaker or sound output device in the paging receiver.  
5

6 Such devices are useful in that the called party may have a voice message  
7 delivered to them rather than having to call in to a message center or voice mail  
8 center.  
9

1           However, in part, the popularity of such devices has been limited in that there  
2 is no means for preventing other people to whom messages are not intended from  
3 hearing voice messages of a personal or confidential nature if the message is  
4 replayed by the recipient in their presence.  
5

6           It is difficult for the called party to ascertain the identity of the calling party  
7 prior to playing the message received to know who is calling prior to broadcasting  
8 the message in the presence of others in the nearby area. To review a stored  
9 message the user was required to press play and the voice message was  
0 annunciated from an integrated speaker in a communication device. This was  
1 impractical for a called party that was engaged in a meeting that wanted to  
2 discretely listen to an urgent message without having to leave or have other  
3 persons hear the message. In addition the previous stored voice paging receivers  
4 gave no visual indication of who was calling.  
5

6           The previous stored voice paging receivers stored messages received based on the  
7 time the messages were received. This required that the messages had to be  
8 reviewed in the same order regardless of the possibility that an urgent message  
9 may not be heard until the very end of message review. This was very inconvenient  
0 if the message required a prompt reply from the called party. In US 5,153,579  
1 issued to Bennett et al. is described a method of fast forwarding through messages  
2 stored chronologically. This method, though useful, requires a user to sequentially  
3 listen to parts of all messages preceding a possible urgent message received.  
4

5           In this invention is further shown a novel means in which voice messages  
6 received may be selectively broadcast or heard confidentially based upon the caller  
7 identifying data received. The stored voice communication device and invention  
8 herein include a method of selectively determining how voice messages are stored  
9 and annunciated using source identifier information, a comparator in the

1 communication device and called party preferences for annunciation determined by  
2 a called party.

3  
4 Another object is to provide a stored voice communication device which  
5 shows a method of converting caller identifying information into audible speech  
6 signals for a called party.

7  
8 Another object is to provide an improved stored voice communication device  
9 that includes a method of transmitting voice message data with source identifier  
0 information.

1  
2 Another improvement is to provide a more efficient method of fastforwarding  
3 and reversing through messages received in such a device than in the prior art.]  
4

5 [Such] Caller identifying data received may include textual data representative of  
6 caller id data automatically supplied from the PSTN as described previously, or may  
7 include some other textual data such as received from a DTMF entry by the caller at a  
8 message center or paging center, an E-Mail message or document received with an  
9 embedded or compressed voice message, or other data. For example, textual data  
0 representing the identity of the sending party could be represented by an E-mail address  
1 such as HASHIMOTOK@HCJ.COM. The message could be transmitted to a selective  
2 call receiver along with a voice message which was sent by a calling party's personal  
3 computer equipped with a sound board with appropriate software. In addition, the caller  
4 identifying information could be a particular iconographic representation of the calling  
5 party such as described in the Magic Cap software environment using so called Telescript  
6 technology available from General Magic and incorporated herein by reference, or a still  
7 video image of the calling party transmitted with the voice message by the calling party  
8 premises equipment.  
9

1 For example, visually displayable images transmitted after the message center  
2 device has gone offhook in response to a ringing signal could be received and stored with  
3 an associated voice message. One such implementation particularly adapted to  
4 simultaneous voice and visual data transmission that is currently being implemented is  
5 known as VoiceView. Incorporated herein by referenced and manufactured and licensed  
6 by Radish Communications Systems, Inc. out of Boulder, Colorado. VoiceView lets  
7 calling parties transmit visual images along with voice data in a standard POTS  
8 environment, which in the preferred embodiment could be captured and stored in a  
9 memory means at the message center for later transmission to a paging receiver or  
0 personal communication device. Alternatively, in an ISDN environment, simultaneous  
1 transmission of voice and image data could occur in a similar fashion such that message  
2 or caller identifying visual data could be stored along with a voice message for later  
3 transmission to a communication device.  
4

5 This information could be displayed on a display member upon receipt of the  
6 message at the stored voice communication device in advance of annunciating, or  
7 simultaneous with, annunciation of the voice message.  
8

9 Alternatively, the caller identifying information could be used to generate an  
0 audible alert means such as prestored sound data contained within the communication  
1 device and applied to a comparing means that corresponds to choices made by the called  
2 party. Or received caller identifying data could be applied to a text-to-speech generator  
3 contained within the paging receiver and annunciated to the called party. US Patent  
4 4,975,693 issued to Davis et al. is incorporated herein by reference.  
5

6 Alternatively, the caller identifying data received at a paging center or message  
7 center could be applied to a data generator which would compare the caller identifying  
8 data received and generate predetermined character strings for transmission to a  
9 communication device such as described in US 4,962,377 issued to Wallace et al. and

1 incorporated herein by reference.  
2

3 Alternatively, the received textual data could be converted to a text to speech  
4 converter at the paging center prior to transmission to the stored voice communication  
5 device.  
6

7 Upon receipt of a message at the communication device, only the caller identifying  
8 data **[would]** ~~may~~ be displayed or annunciated prior to annunciation of the voice  
9 message after selection by the called party. In addition, such voice messages received  
0 from certain parties could be marked as of a confidential nature by the calling party so that  
1 a password would be required by the called party to hear the message.  
2

3 In another preferred embodiment, the personal message center could comprise a  
4 voice mail center, a personal computer or a conventional telephone answering machine  
5 as previously described and well known in the art. In such systems, the received caller id  
6 data could be used with a comparing means at the voice mail center, personal computer  
7 or conventional telephone answering machine to selectively transmit associated voice  
8 message data without the caller identifying data. Such a feature is a substantial  
9 improvement over existing paging systems. This is a departure over the prior art in that  
0 prior art voice message systems do not transmit voice data to conventional stored voice  
1 paging receivers. One of the main advantages of such an approach is that the cost of the  
2 stored voice paging receiver is reduced because there are no display means required in  
3 the voice paging receiver.  
4

5 Alternatively, the called party could preselect which calling parties could require a  
6 password upon receipt and prior to playback. Callers from a particular calling group could  
7 be assigned with an automatic annunciation attribute in which any received calls from this  
8 group would automatically be broadcast, no matter when the message was received. See  
9 US Patent 5,073,767 issued to Holmes et al. and US Patent 5,146,217 issued to Holmes

1 et al. which are incorporated herein by reference.  
2

3 In one embodiment the stored voice communication device may receive all voice  
4 messages and based upon the caller identifying data or password data also received,  
5 may selectively broadcast through a speaker or playback only through a sound output  
6 accessory such as an earphone, based upon the desired mode of annunciation  
7 predetermined by the called party with annunciation mode instructions. Such instructions  
8 could be as data associated with prestored caller identifying data and the voice message,  
9 or by an annunciation mode switch that was connectable to a comparing means.  
0

1 If for example, a message received was determined to be of a private nature not  
2 available for broadcast, the message could not be heard unless an earphone was first  
3 attached to the communication device and the message was selected for playback.  
4 Alternatively, the communication device could sense that the earphone was attached and  
5 automatically playback the message through the earphone without any further selection.  
6 See US Patent 5,075,684 issued to DeLuca and incorporated herein by reference.  
7

8 In addition, it may be useful for messages received and stored in the personal  
9 communication device to be transferred for archival at a personal computer. Such a  
0 personal communicator could be fitted with a serial, parallel, infrared or other  
1 communication link and appropriate data transfer capability so that received messages  
2 could be transferred to another device for speech to text transcription, archival voice  
3 message storage or other functions.  
4

5 The stored voice communications device includes a means for receiving  
6 transmitted voice messages, receiver identifying control information, and source identifier  
7 information such as caller id, ANI, synthesized caller id, DTMF, image, or the like.  
8 Further the device may include a first audio output means such as an integrated speaker,  
9 an optional second audio output means such as an earphone jack, a third optional text to

1 speech output means and a codec means to convert data received into audible voice  
2 data. Further the device may include a selection and storage means for prestoring called  
3 party annunciation selections, and a comparing means to match caller identifying data  
4 received with the prestored called party annunciation preferences.  
5

6 A first switch means allows a received voice messages to be delivered using the  
7 first audio output means by default, unless otherwise directed by prestored called party  
8 preferences .  
9

0 A second switch means allows received voice messages to be delivered using the  
1 second output means by default, unless otherwise directed by prestored called party  
2 preferences.  
3

4 A third switch means allows received caller identifying data received to be  
5 delivered to a text to speech conversion means, although it is recognized that such data  
6 could also be applied to such a conversion means automatically by default rather than  
7 based on the switching means. US Patent 4,742,516 issued to Yamaguchi shows one  
8 method of text to speech translation and is incorporated herein by reference. Another US  
9 Patent 4,716,583 issued to Groner shows another method of text to speech translation  
0 and is also incorporated herein by reference.  
1

2 The stored voice paging receiver also includes a selection and storage means to  
3 allow a user to predetermine which corresponding source identifiers will utilize the first  
4 audio output means, the second audio output means or the third text to speech  
5 conversion means. In addition, based upon the caller identifying data received, the  
6 communication device could determine which order voice messages would be stored and  
7 accessed in a message storage means. For example, all the messages marked urgent  
8 could be accessible first, or the messages could be retrievable based upon the time sent,  
9 or based on the identity of the caller. All callers that were determined to be family

1 members may be prioritized differently than callers that were business contacts.

2  
3 A password means in the communication device allows for preselection of a  
4 password by the called communicant and entry of a password prior to annunciation of  
5 messages determined to be from a calling party that may be of a private nature.

6  
7 A comparator means in the stored voice communication device compares the  
8 received and/or stored voice message source identifier with predetermined user  
9 preferences and stores and delivers the received messages based on the predetermined  
0 user preferences.

1  
2 Further as previously described, the stored voice personal communicator could  
3 also include a dial function in which the speaker or transducer used to annunciate voice  
4 messages could also be used to acoustically couple the communicator and to generate a  
5 dial signal as has been described hereinbefore. Audible DTMF signals received at the  
6 stored voice paging receiver, or digital numeric data converted to DTMF at the  
7 communicator could generate a dialing signal.

8  
9 In Figure 1b is shown an improved stored voice paging receiver with a display for  
0 caller identifying textual or image data and a text-to-speech unit for converting textual  
1 data received into audible voice signals. Also the device may include a coincidence  
2 detector to compare caller identifying data received with prestored data records.

3  
4 In the functional block diagram in Figures **1a, 1b and 1c** the paging receiver **1010**  
5 of the **[present invention] preferred embodiments include[s]** a receiving means **1012**,  
6 a decoding-controlling means **1014**, a memory means **1050**, an audio amplifier **1040**, a  
7 sound output means **1037**, an input switch module **1042**, an energy conservation means  
8 **1020**, and a converting means **1038**. An antenna **1024** receives paging information in the  
9 form of selective call signals, information comprised of speech signals representative of a

1 voice message and information comprised of caller identification data for display or  
2 annunciation before, during or after annunciation of the voice message. The antenna  
3 **1024** is coupled to receiving means **1012** that is subject to the control of decoder **1014**.  
4 The decoder **1014** not only controls receiving means **1012**, but may also operate  
5 receiving means **1012** on an intermittent basis to extend the life of battery **1016** through  
6 energy conservation means **1020**. The receiving means **1012** detects the presence of  
7 electromagnetic energy representing the paging information and applies the information to  
8 the converting means such as coder-decoder **1038**. Operating under control from  
9 decoder **1014** (line **1045**), the coder-decoder **1038** converts the received signals, such as  
0 an audio speech signal to a stream of binary bits and reconverts the stored binary bits to a  
1 replica of the original received analog signal, such as synthesized audio speech signals.  
2 A microcomputer **1026** functions as the decoder **1014** and is comprised of a  
3 microprocessor **1028** and a read only memory (ROM) **1030**. ROM **1030** includes the  
4 necessary instructions to operate microprocessor **1028** to perform the functions as  
5 described below. The microcomputer **1026** uses microprocessor **1028** as a software  
6 decoder for processing the received signals in real time according to predetermined  
7 software routines. Such routines could provide for detection of specific demarcation  
8 codes that distinguish audio or textual caller identification data from audio voice  
9 messages for storage, annunciation and replay.

1 After the paging receiver is selectively identified, microprocessor **1028** accesses  
2 ROM **1030** for determining the correct instructions contained in that memory for  
3 processing the received signals, converting the analog voice signals to digital form,  
4 storing the digital form of the voice signal, storing the caller identification data, displaying  
5 the caller identification data on the display means **1077** and other functions. For example,  
6 text to speech synthesis means **1075** can convert bit representations of textual caller  
7 identification data received with voice data into synthesized voice signals to be  
8 annunciated through audio amplifier **1040** and sound output means **1037** under the

1 direction of microprocessor 1026 and input switch module 1042. For example, upon  
2 hearing a default alert signal from sound output means 1037 indicating receipt of a  
3 message, the subscriber could press "PLAY" 1056 and the synthesized voice  
4 annunciation of caller identification information would be retrieved from the memory  
5 means and annunciated, such as "John Smith - 555-1212 called". Then upon a second  
6 depression of the "PLAY" button, the stored voice message may be retrieved from the  
7 memory means 1050 and replayed for the subscriber. In another embodiment, caller  
8 identification data received could be displayed on a display means 1077 when a message  
9 was received, or in response to scrolling through a list of messages previously received  
0 and selected using key input selector 1061, touch-screen input from display means 1077  
1 or other keyboard selections and software as is known in the art.

2 Upon selection of a particular caller identifying record, the microcomputer 1026  
3 could retrieve the corresponding voice message from the memory means 1050 for  
4 annunciation. Additionally under the direction of the microcomputer 1026, a coincidence  
5 detector [76] 1097 could be employed to compare caller identifying data with prestored  
6 data records in memory means 1050. Upon determining a matching record,  
7 microcomputer 1026 could cause caller identifying data and / or any associated record or  
8 annunciation alert to be automatically displayed on display means 1077 or annunciated  
9 using sound output means 1037. Additionally, key input module 1042 could include a  
0 synthesize mode key 1078 in which textual data entered by keyboard 1053, stored on  
1 memory means 1050 or received from receiving means 1012 could be selectively  
2 converted from text-to-speech for annunciation.

3  
4 In the illustrated embodiments, the coder-decoder 1038 (hereinafter referred to as  
5 CODEC) provides for the digital-to-analog and analog-to-digital conversion of speech  
6 signals. The CODEC 1038, such as an adaptive delta modulator, converts or encodes an  
7 audio input signal (line 44) to a digital data stream (line 1046) for storage in memory  
8 means 1050, and reconverts or decodes a digital data stream (line 1048) to reconstruct

1 an audio signal (line 1021). Under control of decoder 1014, the CODEC's digital output is  
2 stored in memory 1050 and retrieved on line 1048 to reconstruct a synthesized audio  
3 signal on line 1021, thus closely replicating the real time audio signal in both amplitude  
4 and frequency. One example of such a coder-decoder is disclosed by N.S. Jayant in the  
5 publication "Adaptive Delta Modulation with a One-Bit Memory", Bell System Technical  
6 Journal, Vol. 49, No. 2, Mar. 1970. To conserve power, most of the CODEC 1038 is  
7 turned off when there are no read/write operations to the memory. The receiving means  
8 1012 is further coupled by line 1023 to an audio amplifier 1040. Operating in response to  
9 decoder 1014, the real time audio signal on line 1023 is applied to audio amplifier 1040  
0 which supplies the analog signals to sound output means 1037. In particular, decoder  
1 1014 controls audio amplifier 1040 via line 1062 to apply either the real time audio signal  
2 on line 1023 or the synthesized audio signal on line 1021 to sound output means 1037.

3  
4 Decoder 1014 is coupled to memory [means] 1050 which serves to include  
5 information for decoding the received information and for storing information received from  
6 CODEC 1038. The CODEC 1038 provides the analog-to-digital conversion in memory  
7 1050 as digital voice messages. In this embodiment each digital voice message is stored  
8 in conjunction with associated caller identifying data. As previously described, such data  
9 could be textual, synthesized audio or graphical data. This associated caller identifying  
0 data can be used to selectively access voice message records before selecting a  
1 particular voice record for replay. A plurality of digital voice messages can be stored in  
2 memory 1050. The decoder 1014 functions to alert the paging user, and to store, recall,  
3 and playback voice messages, as well as to store, recall, and playback caller identification  
4 data.

5  
6 The paging receiver of Figures 1b and 1c has a capacity of storing voice  
7 messages and providing them to audio amplifier 1040 according to the state of a plurality  
8 of inputs, such as the state of the control switches of input module 1042, the state of

annunciation instructions ascertained by coincidence detector [76] 1097 and prestored data records contained in memory [means 77] 1050, and particular encoded annunciation instructions received by receiving means 1012 that comprise part of the message data.

A switch interface 1018 provides input capability for control switches 1054-1078 and keyboard 1053. Display means 1077 also may employ a switch interface means to allow for touch screen selection for data input, menu selection and the like. Illustratively, control switch 1054 is an on/off switch for controlling power from battery 1016. Control switch 1056 is a play switch for playing back voice messages previously digitized and stored in memory 1050. Control switch 1058 is a reset switch to reset the paging receiver system and to monitor any real time audio signals currently being received. Control switch 1060 is a mode switch for operating the decoder in one of three modes. These modes are the silent, push to listen (PTL) and normal modes.

The battery 1016 is shown connected to decoder 1014 through switch interface 1018. Battery 1016 provides power to decoder 1014 through an energy conservation means 1020, such as a DC to DC converter. Decoder 1014 is additionally connected to a code memory 1022 which stores predetermined address information to which the paging receiver is responsive. Code memory [50] 1022 can also store such information as the sampling rate for digitizing the received audio messages. Output 1062 from decoder 1014 controls whether real time audio signals on line 1023 from receiving means 1012 or synthesized audio signals on line 1021 from CODEC 1038 are applied to audio speaker 1037. Communication between receiving means 1012 and decoder 1014 is achieved via line 1047. Selective call signals for the decoder 1014 are received by receiving means 1012 and passed to decoder 1014 through line 1047.

The operation of the paging receiver shown in Figure 1b is such that the receiving means 1012 is capable of receiving messages in any of several message formats through

1 antenna **1024**. The decoder **1014** responds to the received signals to analyze the data  
2 and select one of several decoding schemes for appropriately decoding the incoming  
3 information received by receiving means **1012**. As is well known with paging devices, the  
4 resulting decoded signal is tested for comparison with a designated pager address  
5 contained in code memory **1022**. On detecting correspondence between the received  
6 and decoded signal and the address in code memory **1022**, the decoder **1014** instructs  
7 the CODEC **1038** to digitize the real time analog voice signals that follows for storage in  
8 one memory **1050**. The **[inventions] preferred embodiments** described herein are not  
9 specifically limited to analog systems but could also be adapted to a digital stored voice  
0 paging system in which voice or image data was transmitted in a compressed or  
1 uncompressed format. An alert output signal may be produced by the decoder **1014** to  
2 generate an alert indication to the pager user that a message has been received and  
3 stored. In particular, the alert output signal from the decoder **1014** is supplied to audio  
4 amplifier **1040** to produce an audible signal from the sound output means **1037** indicative  
5 of receipt of a message. Alternatively the decoder **1014** can supply alert signals or data  
6 to audio amplifier **1040** and sound output means **1037** and/or display means **1077** in  
7 response to alert output instructions contained in prestored data records in the memory  
8 means **1050** used in conjunction with coincidence detector **[76] 1097**, or in response to  
9 alert instructions or caller identifying data received as part of the message from receiving  
0 means **1012** via line **1047**.

1  
2 If the user responds to the message alert, the user has the ability to hear the  
3 message in real time, depending upon the position of mode switch **1060**, or has the ability  
4 to hear only the associated caller identifying data until the play key **1056** is depressed  
5 again. In another alternative embodiment, calls received which are determined to be  
6 confidential by the coincidence detector **[76] 1097** and memory means comparing against  
7 the received caller identifying data can be inhibited from playback until such time as a  
8 personal identification code is entered by the user using the keyboard **1053** or display

1 means 1077 for example. In another embodiment, the message received could include a  
2 code with the message data that creates a confidential condition such that a personal  
3 identification code must be entered before the particular message can be annunciated.  
4 Alternatively, the user could require all messages received to require entry of a personal  
5 identification code. Such security features are particularly useful in case the user wishes  
6 to prevent other persons in the immediate vicinity from inadvertently hearing confidential  
7 messages, or in the case where the paging receiver is lost.

8  
9 If the mode switch is in the normal mode, upon receipt of a voice message, the  
0 user hears an alert followed by the voice message. Simultaneously, the message is  
1 stored into a storage area in the memory means 1050, depending upon the bit rate of the  
2 CODEC 1038.

3  
4 Referring to Figure 1c, **[a second] another** embodiment **[of the present**  
5 **invention]** illustrates a sound input means 1081 which may have an integrated  
6 microphone 1082 or a releasably connectable sound input means 1083. **No wireless**  
7 **input for downloadable ring tones** This allows sound data such as spoken voice or  
8 personal computer files such as .WAV files to be uploaded to the paging receiver device  
9 1010 for storage in the memory means 1050 for alert annunciation. Such custom  
0 annunciations could be generated in response to particular caller identifying data received  
1 as determined by the coincidence detector [76] 1097 and prestored data records in  
2 memory means 1050, or could be stored in code memory for default alert annunciation  
3 signals upon receipt of a message or a particular condition within the paging receiver  
4 1010 controlled **[yy] by** microcomputer 1026. Input switch module 1042 includes a  
5 "RECORD" function key 1079 which can be used to start recording or uploading of any  
6 sound through the sound input means 1081 when the paging receiver 1010 is in a sound  
7 recording/uploading mode.

1 In addition, Figure 1c includes a DTMF tone decoder means **1080** which can  
2 decode DTMF audio signals received as part of the message data from receiving means  
3 **1012**. The audio signals received can be supplied to the decoder means **1080** and  
4 corresponding numeric textual data can be displayed on the display means **1077** or  
5 supplied to a coincidence detector **[76] 1097** for comparison against prestored data in  
6 memory means **1050**. Corresponding matching data records can then be annunciated  
7 and/or displayed prior to annunciation of the voice message.

8  
9 In Figure 1d is shown an autodialing type paging receiver in which DTMF data  
0 received can be applied to a DTMF tone decoder and text to speech generator in a similar  
1 manner as described hereinbefore. In this embodiment, the **[inventions] preferred**  
2 **embodiments** herein are especially useful in that a display member is not necessary for  
3 the user to determine the identity of the calling party as the telephone number may be  
4 annunciated. Such a device may be used in a stored voice paging system, in which  
5 DTMF entries are manually entered in conjunction with a voice message for transmission  
6 to an autodialing type paging receiver. The DTMF tones can be annunciated as voice  
7 representations of DTMF digits received. For example, if the DTMF tone detector receives  
8 the dual tone frequencies of 1209 Hz and 697 Hz then the text to speech generator will  
9 receive instructions from the tone decoder and the synthesized voice annunciation "ONE"  
0 will be heard. Different corresponding synthetic voice messages can be stored in ROM in  
1 the text to speech generator for each of the various DTMF tone combinations and  
2 generated in response to a depression of the "SPEAK" button or automatically generated  
3 in response to receipt of a message when decoded by the DTMF tone decoder. The  
4 DTMF signals received may be stored in a memory as DTMF audio signals for playback  
5 through a sound signal generator and speaker or may be converted to digital  
6 representations of the DTMF signals for application to a DTMF generator (not shown) for  
7 later redial.

8  
9 In one preferred embodiment, textual caller identifying data such as name and

1 telephone number information is received by the receiving means along with any  
2 associated voice message in a stored voice paging receiver. The microprocessor can  
3 apply the received caller id data to a text to speech unit and display means for  
4 annunciation and display. Each subsequent message received can be stored in a  
5 memory means contained in a detachable memory as described in Figure 5a. The  
6 detachable memory means may be a PCMCIA memory card that may allow transfer of  
7 voice messages received from a voice mail center for subsequent archiving in a personal  
8 computer or the like.

9  
0 The stored voice paging receiver can also have a detachable keyboard or other  
1 input means to allow for entry of memory records that can be used by a coincidence  
2 detector within the pager, as in a copending application . Upon receipt of caller identifying  
3 data, the coincidence detector can compare the caller identifying data against prestored  
4 memory records to annunciate or display associated caller identifying data prior to  
5 annunciation of the voice message received.

6  
7 In Figure 3a is shown the prior art method of receiving and transmitting a voice  
8 message to a stored voice paging receiver. In Figure 3b is shown an improvement over  
9 the prior art method in which caller identifying data is received, stored and associated with  
0 a voice message for transmittal to a stored voice paging receiver.

1  
2 In Figures 4a through 4e are shown various alternative embodiments in which  
3 caller id data can be utilized within a stored voice paging receiver.

4  
5 For example, in Figure 4a when a stored voice paging receiver receives a  
6 message, a coincidence detector can generate a prestored audio alert. First, the called  
7 party enters textual data and a corresponding audio announcement into the pager in  
8 advance. In this case, the number 555-1212 could be entered by a data entry means into  
9 the pager, and a voice entry such as "home office" could be spoken into a sound input

1 accessory, for storage in the pager memory. If the caller id data such as 555-1212 were  
2 received, a coincidence detector would determine a match with the previously entered  
3 number and the previously entered audio alert "home office" would be heard by the called  
4 party. Upon depression of a play key, the voice message could be heard. "unknown  
5 caller", the caller id data could be displayed and upon depression of a play button, the  
6 voice message could then be heard.

7  
8 In Figure 4b is shown another alternative embodiment in which a voice pager  
9 allows a called party to associate certain pin numbers with calling parties. For example,  
0 some callers may typically be of a personal or confidential nature. The playback of  
1 messages from these callers may require entry of a PIN code prior to annunciation of any  
2 message. In this case, a coincidence detector could be employed which analyzes caller  
3 id data received and compares against a prestored caller list. When a match is  
4 determined, particular caller messages would not be heard until the proper PIN code was  
5 entered by the calling party. When the correct code was entered, the caller id data could  
6 be annunciated or displayed until such time as the play key was depressed. Of course,  
7 the caller id data could be inhibited from display or annunciation until such time as the  
8 proper pin code was entered by the called party. In this case then, a default alert signal  
9 could be generated in response to receipt of a message that did not indicate the identity of  
0 the calling party until the pin code was entered properly. Alternatively, the prompt for the  
1 pin code entry could be generated by the pager after the receipt, display and annunciation  
2 of caller id data but prior to annunciation of the voice message from the calling party.

3  
4 In Figure 4c is shown another alternative embodiment in which a voice pager  
5 receives DTMF audio signals along with a voice message. The voice pager could  
6 distinguish DTMF signals from the voice message data by use of a DTMF tone decoder  
7 means within the pager. The DTMF tone decoder could generate a corresponding textual  
8 or synthesized voice alert corresponding to the caller id of the calling party. In addition,  
9 the decoded DTMF signals could be employed with a coincidence detector to display or

1       annunciate previously stored matching data records as previously described in Figure 4a.  
2       Further, the received audio DTMF signals received could be used in place of a more  
3       conventional DTMF generator to generate a corresponding dialing signal for call back to  
4       the calling party.

5  
6             In Figure 4d is shown another alternative embodiment in which a voice pager can  
7       utilize a text-to-speech unit within the pager to announce textual caller identifying data  
8       received.

9  
0             In Figure 4e is shown another alternative embodiment in which a stored voice  
1       pager can operate in one of three different modes: Announce mode in which a  
2       coincidence detector is employed against all caller id data received automatically upon  
3       receipt; silent mode in which a coincidence detector is employed against all caller id data  
4       received only upon depression of a play key; and a broadcast mode in which caller id data  
5       is displayed and/or announced and the voice data is announced automatically, without  
6       use of any coincidence detector. For example upon receipt of a message when in the  
7       announce mode, a coincidence detector could be employed before an alert signal was  
8       generated. Upon detection or non detection of a matching record, the appropriate alert  
9       signal would be generated and the unit would play the associated voice message upon  
0       depression of the play key. Upon receipt of a message when in silent mode, the caller id  
1       data could be displayed but not announced. When the called party scrolled through the  
2       messages received by viewing the display of various caller id data associated with voice  
3       messages, he could then press a play key and the coincidence detector could generate  
4       an appropriate alert signal. If the play key was depressed again, the voice message could  
5       be heard by the called party. Alternatively, a single depression of the play key could  
6       cause the announcement of the caller id data and subsequent announcement of the voice  
7       message. If the pager were in broadcast mode, the caller id data could be displayed and  
8       the voice message received would be broadcast to be heard by the called party.

1 In Figure 5a, caller identifying data such as name and number data, particular  
2 voice or sound data for message alerting, pin code data, iconographic data such as logos  
3 or meaningful graphic images, photo images of a calling party or other data is stored in a  
4 memory means that is integral to or detachable from the paging receiver. This data could  
5 be transferred from a PCMCIA memory card attached to the pager, or an integrated  
6 memory within the pager that received data from an input means such as an infrared,  
7 serial or parallel connection with another device, or a data input means integrated in the  
8 pager such as a touch screen, sound input accessory, keyboard, or some other means.  
9

0 In Figure 5b is shown one embodiment of a display member **2308**) within a stored  
1 voice paging receiver (**2307**) in which caller identifying information can be scrolled  
2 through prior to selecting a particular message for annunciation. Such a display could be  
3 of the type known as a touch screen which allowed also for programming of softkeys for  
4 various functions to be performed such as scrolling, data entry, message selection and  
5 the like **[as for example in]** . The particular urgency of a message received could be  
6 indicated on such a display by a flashing iconographic indicator (**2301**), the caller id name  
7 and number data (**2304**) could be displayed, the duration of the voice message received  
8 could be shown (**2303**) and the time the message was received could be displayed  
9 (**2302**). In such cases where blocked caller id indicators were received, default message  
0 such as "blocked" (**2306**) or "unknown" could be displayed.  
1

2 In Figure 5c is shown a caller id memory address register in which caller id data  
3 associated with voice messages received can be stored for later recall and display in a  
4 stored voice pager. This memory for the caller id data could be contiguous or separate  
5 from the memory used for the voice messages received and could be applied to a display  
6 as described previously. The voice message stored in memory can be annunciated after  
7 selection of a displayed caller identifying record by the called party.  
8

9 **In addition, fax header or E-mail information received at the message center**

1 could be used alternatively as caller identifying information. Figures 6a and 6b  
2 summarize one embodiment of this concept. The message center could, for  
3 example, upon detection of a CNG tone, store conventional fax header information  
4 received for retransmission to a paging center or for transmission to a personal  
5 communicator directly from a paging transmitter integral or directly connected to  
6 the message center. The fax header or Email information could be transmitted to a  
7 personal communicator device that has prestored caller data contained in a  
8 memory along with a comparing means. The caller data could include a variety of  
9 information corresponding to frequent callers, including name, address, telephone  
0 number, fax number, and E mail addresses for each calling party. Additionally, a  
1 prestored voice annunciation corresponding to the identity of a caller or a  
2 prestored video image representative of the calling party could also be included in  
3 each caller record. Upon detection of a coincidence between the fax or E mail or  
4 other data received, the other associated data from the corresponding data record  
5 could be made available to the called party.

6  
7  
8 [Additional art incorporated herein by reference includes the following:

9  
0 Brother Intellifax 780 MC Owners manual]

1  
2 As is shown in Figure 10, telephone 2563, from which a calling party  
3 initiates communications, interacts with switch 2559, host computer 2557,  
4 telephone trunk interface 2553, and voice processing system 2555 in a  
5 messaging system. As is further shown in RCC terminal 2551 is a  
6 communication to dialing pager receiver 2591. Upon receipt of a message at  
7 dialing pager receiver 2591 of caller ID or other data an acoustic or other dialing  
8 signal can be used to initiate communication with TEI 1 2561 through switch  
9 2559 to establish communication with TEI 2 2563 between the called party and

1 the original calling party.

2  
3 **Figure 11** provides a simplified block diagram of a telephone network, in  
4 accordance with the prior art, which will be utilized to describe some fundamentals of  
5 telephony which may be necessary to understand the **[present] the inventions herein**.  
6 As is shown, telephone network **9** can be utilized to allow call-originator **11** to utilize  
7 telephone **13** to place a telephone call to call-receiver **15**, which utilizes telephone **17** to  
8 receive such a call. Fairly elaborate switching networks **19** and **21** connect call-originator  
9 **11** and call-receiver **15** to central office **23** of telephone network **9**.  
0

1 In central office **23**, there is a source of electrical current, identified as talk battery  
2 **25**, which is utilized to determine whether or not a particular telephone (i.e., telephone **13**  
3 or **15**) is in the "on-hook" or "off-hook" condition. If the handset of a particular telephone is  
4 lifted from the cradle of the telephone, the telephone goes from an on-hook condition to  
5 an off-hook condition. When a particular telephone is in an off-hook condition, dial tone  
6 generator **27** at central office **23** of telephone network **9** is utilized to generate an audible  
7 dial tone which indicates to the telephone operator that an outgoing call may be initiated.  
8 For example, call-originator **11** may lift the handset from the cradle of telephone **13**, and  
9 receive an audible dial tone through the operation of dial tone generator **27** and central  
0 office **23**.  
1

2 After call-originator **11** dials the telephone number of call-receiver **15**, ring  
3 generator **29** at central office **23** generates a plurality of ring signals which are sent  
4 through switching network **21** to telephone **17** to alert call-receiver **15** that a call is  
5 incoming. Once call-receiver **15** lifts his or her handset off of the cradle of telephone **17**,  
6 voice path **31** is established between call-originator **11** and call-receiver **15**.  
7

8 In accordance with current Bell standards, caller-identification information may be

1 transmitted, automatically, between call-originator 11 and call-receiver 15, through  
2 telephone network 9, in a manner which will be described below with reference to **Figures**  
3 **12a, 12b, and 12c.** In the United States of America, in accordance with the Bellcore  
4 Specification No. 220, the transmission must occur between the first and second rings. In  
5 **Figure 12a,** such caller-identification information signals transmitted to call-receiver 15  
6 are depicted in simplified form, with caller-identification information 39 occurring between  
7 first ring 35 and second ring 37. The Bellcore Specification requires that caller-  
8 identification information 39 occur at least 500 milliseconds after first ring 35 ceases.  
9 Thus, the signal which represents the caller-identification information will begin  
0 transmission one-half of one second, or longer, after the termination of first ring 35.  
1 Caller-identification information 39 is transmitted serially, utilizing a frequency-shift-keying  
2 technique, which is well known in the prior art.

3  
4 The Bellcore Specification also requires that the transmission of caller-  
5 identification information 39 end at least 427 milliseconds prior to the commencement of  
6 second ring 37. Typically, there is a four second interval between first ring 35 and second  
7 ring 37, so a significant amount of time is available for the communication of caller-  
8 identification information. Altogether, there is available a period of 2,570 milliseconds for  
9 the transmission of caller-identification information, not including pauses required by the  
0 Bellcore Specification (such pauses or periods of silence are required at the beginning  
1 and end of the message). At 1,200 baud, this message interval is sufficient to transmit  
2 3,084 bits, or 308 bytes.

3  
4 The blocks of data which make-up the caller-identification information 39 is set  
5 forth in block diagram form in **Figure 12b.** The first component of the caller-identification  
6 information is a synchronization signal 41 which comprises a channel seizure signal  
7 having a duration of 250 milliseconds of frequency-shift-keying encoding of a bit pattern of  
8 alternating zeros and ones. Such a synchronization signal is utilized to provide a

1 recognizable pattern to alert applicable caller-identification decoding equipment that  
2 caller-identification information follows. Pre-message pause **43** follows synchronization  
3 signal **41**, and has a duration of 150 milliseconds, plus or minus 25 milliseconds. The  
4 purpose of such a pre-message pause **43** is to condition the receiver for the data which  
5 follows.

6  
7 Next, message-type identifier **45** follows synchronization signal **41**. Message type  
8 identifier **45** is typically one byte of data which identifies the type of caller-identification  
9 message which is being sent. There are two basic types of caller-identification messages,  
0 including: (1) only numeric data, which identifies the telephone number for the source of  
1 the telephone call; and (2) numeric data, which identifies a telephone number for the  
2 source of the telephone call, along with hexadecimal representation of alphabetic  
3 characters that contain the directory name associated with the telephone number of the  
4 source telephone. In accordance with the Bellcore Standard, 04 hexadecimal identifies a  
5 single message caller-identification message, while 80 hexadecimal identifies a caller-  
6 identification message which includes both a telephone number and a name.

7  
8 Next, message byte count **47** provides an indication of the total length of the caller-  
9 identification information. This is important because the directory name associated with  
0 the source telephone number will have a different length for each particular name.

1  
2 Thereafter, sub-message type **49** identifies the type of submessage which is  
3 transmitted with the caller-identification information. Sub-message link **51** identifies the  
4 length of the sub-message which follows.

5  
6 Message **53** consists of information which is described in more detail below with  
7 respect to **Figure 12c**. Message **53** is followed by checksum byte **55** which, in  
8 accordance with the prior art techniques, provides a checksum total to ensure that data

1 received has not been lost or altered in any way during the transmission. The receiving  
2 unit of a caller-identification decoder generates a checksum in response to the entire  
3 caller-identification bit stream, and thereafter compares this checksum with checksum  
4 byte **55**. If these checksums match, then no bits were lost in the transmission; however, if  
5 the checksum generated by the caller-identification decoder does not match checksum  
6 byte **55** received at the decoder, then one or more data bits may have been lost in the  
7 transmission, and the information may be unreliable or unusable.

8  
9 The final component of a caller-identification message is post-message pause **57**,  
0 which is a quiescent period prior to second ring **37** of **Figure 12a**.

1  
2 With reference now to **Figure 12c**, message **53** will be described in greater detail.  
3 The first eight bits of the message include month bits "MM", day bits "DD", hour bits "HH",  
4 and minute bits "MM". These eight bits provide the month and date, along with the hour  
5 and minute, in military time, of the telephone call. Note that no information is provided  
6 regarding the year.

7  
8 The next portion of message **53** is either (1) a ten digit telephone number, or (2) a  
9 single digit which identifies that caller-identification information is either (a) not available,  
0 or (b) has been blocked to maintain the caller's privacy.

1  
2 If caller-identification information is not available, the ASCII character "0" is  
3 transmitted. If the caller-identification information has been blocked for reasons of  
4 privacy, the character P is transmitted. However, if the caller-identification information is  
5 neither unavailable nor blocked, then a ten digit bit stream follows. The first three bits,  
6 "AAA" identify the area code; the next three bits, "PPP", identifying the prefix; and the  
7 final four bits, "EEEE", identify the exchange. For example, if the source phone number is  
8 702-731-1113, then AAA = 702, PPP = 731, and EEEE = 1113.

1           The next portion of message **53** is caller-identification information which identifies  
2 the name associated with the particular preceding telephone number. If this information is  
3 unavailable, a single character "O" is provided. If this information is blocked for reasons of  
4 privacy, a single character "P" is provided. However, if this information is both available  
5 and not blocked, a multi-bit string follows which sets forth a name associated with the  
6 particular preceding telephone number (for example, "John Doe").

7  
8           Therefore, considered broadly, caller-identification information may be solely data  
9 which identifies a telephone number associated with the telephone unit utilized to place a  
0 call, or the telephone number associated with the telephone unit utilized to place the call  
1 in combination with alphabetic characters identifying a name associated with that  
2 particular number in a telephone directory (i.e., a telephone **[director] directory** data  
3 base). In either event, whether the directory name is provided or not, this information can  
4 be considered to be the "caller-identification information." The particular details of the  
5 caller-identification standards in the United States of America are set forth in the  
6 publications of the Bell Communications Research Laboratories, which are identified as  
7 "Bellcore", and include (1) Technical Reference No. TR-TSY-00032, issued November 1,  
8 1986, and entitled "CLASS(sm) Feature: Bulk Calling Line Information"; (2) Technical  
9 Reference No. TR-TSY-000030, issued January 1, 1990, entitled "CLASS(sm) Feature:  
0 Calling Number Delivery"; and (3) Technical Reference No. TANWT-001188, issued  
1 March 1, 1991, entitled "CLASS(sm) Calling Name Delivery and Related Features  
2 Generic Requirements"; all of which are incorporated herewith by reference as if fully set  
3 forth.

4  
5           **Figure 13** depicts one embodiment **[of the present invention]** wherein numeric  
6 paging network **61** is utilized to receive caller-identification information via interaction with  
7 telephone network **9** in response to call-originator **11** communicating through telephone  
8 network **9** with central office **59** of numeric paging network **61**. In this configuration,  
9 numeric paging network **61** may be utilized to transmit the numeric portions of caller-

1 identification information, and not the alphanumeric portions. **Figure 13** includes  
2 telephone network **9**, which includes components identical to those discussed above in  
3 connection with **Figure 11**, with the only difference being that a page request telephone  
4 call is received by call receiver **15**, which is located within numeric paging network central  
5 office **59**. Between the first and second rings received by call receiver **15**, the caller-  
6 identification information is routed through telephone **17** to decoder **63**.

7  
8 Decoder **63** comprises a conventional caller-identification decoder capable of  
9 receiving the frequency-shift-keyed caller-identification signal, and decoding it into a bit  
0 stream representative of the information described above in connection with **Figures 12b**  
1 and **12c**. The portion of information corresponding to the telephone number of particular  
2 telephone **13** being utilized by call originator **11** is provided as an input to decoder **63**.  
3 Additionally, telephone **17** is utilized to receive any optional numeric message which is  
4 input by call-originator **11** and transmitted over voice path **31** during the time interval  
5 provided.

6  
7 The decoded numeric information which corresponds to the telephone number of  
8 the telephone utilized by call-originator **11**, and any numeric message input by call-  
9 originator **11**, are assembled in message buffer **65**, which pushes the serial bit stream to  
0 transmitter **67** in accordance with a predefined protocol. The **[present] inventions** may  
1 utilize the predefined communication protocol identified as the Post Office Code  
2 Standardization Advisory Group (POCSAG) code. Such a code comports with the formats  
3 provided by the International Committee CCIR, which has standardized message coding  
4 for radio frequency transmissions. Both the POCSAG code and CCIR standards are well  
5 known by those skilled in the art, and both are incorporated herein by reference as if fully  
6 set forth, but are not essential to the main concepts of the **[present invention] preferred**  
7 **embodiments**.

1 Transmitter 67 provides a radio frequency communication link 69 which  
2 communicates information from numeric paging network central office 59 to personal  
3 communication device 71. Personal communications device 61 may be a receive-only  
4 device, such as a paging device, or a more sophisticated bi-directional communication  
5 device, such as a personal communication device or personal digital assistant, such as  
6 the personal digital assistant sold under the trademark "[Mackintosh] Macintosh  
7 Newton" by Apple Computer, or the product sold by AT&T under the trademark "EO".  
8 Preferably, personal communication device 71 at least includes display 73, which is  
9 utilized to display information based, at least in-part, upon information contained within a  
0 database resident within personal communication device 71, or in-part upon information  
1 transmitted over radio frequency communication link 69 from central office 59 of numeric  
2 paging network 61.  
3

4 **Figure 14** provides a block diagram representation of another embodiment [of the  
5 **present invention**] wherein alphanumeric paging network 75 is utilized to receive caller-  
6 identification information. Such caller-identification information which may be received  
7 includes numeric information corresponding to the telephone number of telephone 13  
8 utilized by call originator 11 to engage alphanumeric paging network 75, and  
9 alphanumeric text which identifies the "entity" listed in a telephone directory (i.e., a  
0 database) as the owner of the particular telephone number assigned to telephone 13.  
1 Call-receiver 15 receives the incoming call through switching network 21 on behalf of  
2 alphanumeric paging network 75. Call-receiver 15 is located within alphanumeric paging  
3 network central office 77.  
4

5 The caller-identification information is routed from telephone 17 to decoder 79,  
6 where it is converted from the frequency-shift-key format transmitted within telephone  
7 network 9, to an acceptable binary or hexadecimal format. Such decoded caller-  
8 identification information includes numeric caller-identification information which

1 corresponds to telephone 13 utilized by call-originator 11 to engage alphanumeric paging  
2 network 75, as well as alphanumeric textual information which identifies the "entity", as  
3 listed within the telephone directory database, which has ownership of that particular  
4 telephone number, along with other additional formatting information which was described  
5 above in connection with **Figures 12a, 12b, and 12c.**  
6

7 This decoded caller-identification information is pushed from decoder 79 to  
8 message buffer 81, and may also be provided to automated checking routine 83.  
9 Automated checking routine 83 receives caller-identification information and formulates a  
0 textual or synthesized voice query, which may then be utilized to communicate with call-  
1 originator 11 to verify the telephone number for telephone 13 (which was derived from the  
2 caller-identification information) as well as the "entity" identity (which was also derived  
3 from the caller-identification information). The query may include the following questions:  
4

5 (1) The caller-identification information provided to us through the telephone  
6 network indicates that the telephone number from which you are placing this call is AAA-  
7 PPP-EEEE; please depress your telephone key pad number "1" if this information is  
8 correct, or depress telephone key pad "2" if this information is incorrect.  
9

0 (2) Your previous response has indicated to us that the telephone number  
1 provided through the caller-identification is incorrect. Please enter your correct telephone  
2 number at this time beginning with the area code.  
3

4 (3) The caller-identification information provided to us through the telephone  
5 network indicates that this telephone number is assigned to "NNNNNNN"; please depress  
6 "1" if this information is correct. If this information is not correct, please hold for an  
7 operator.  
8

9 (4) Please stand by for an operator if you desire to leave a detailed message;

1 otherwise, please hang-up and your page will be directed to the intended recipient which  
2 you should now identify by depressing the keys on your telephone key pad, with the area  
3 code being entered first.

4  
5 (5) If no detailed message is desired, hang-up and your page will be directed to  
6 area code "AAA", telephone number "PPP-EEEE". Thank you.

7  
8 After this automated verification of the caller-identification number occurs, human  
9 operator **85** may be made available to call-originator **11** to take a detailed alphanumeric  
0 textual message. Human operator **85** keys a particular message into message buffer **81**  
1 prior to transmission of the message by transmitter **87**, via radio frequency communication  
2 link **89**, to remotely located personal communication device **91** which includes display **93**.  
3 Upon receipt of the page, personal communication device **91** generates information for  
4 display in display **93** based at least in part on at least one of: (1) information  
5 communicated via radio frequency communication link **89**; or (2) information contained  
6 within a database maintained within personal communication device **91**.

7  
8 While **Figures 13** and **14** have been described with reference to a numeric paging  
9 network and an alphanumeric paging network, the **[present invention] preferred**  
0 **embodiments** may be utilized with an alphanumeric paging network which allows for  
1 communication of a variety of page-originator generated messages, in a variety of  
2 formats. Such messages may be provided to the portable personal communication  
3 device in a variety of formats, including:

4  
5 (1) textual information which include either numeric only, or alphanumeric data;

6  
7 (2) digitized voice or audio information which may be communicated in analog  
8 form through the telephone network to the central office of the alphanumeric paging

1 network, where the information is then digitized, and transmitted in a digital format which,  
2 upon reception, may be reconstructed to define an analog voice or audio signal which  
3 drives an audio output device resident in the personal communication device; or  
4

5 (3) digitized image information, such as a video image or an iconographic  
6 representation of information, which may be transmitted over the voice channel of the  
7 telephone network and received at the central office of the alphanumeric paging network,  
8 where it is then digitized, and transmitted to the remotely located personal communication  
9 device, where the digital information is reconstructed into an image which may be  
0 displayed on a display resident in the personal communication device.

1 Given this variety of message-format inputs, the personal communication device  
2 can provide an equally impressive array of display options. Textual input (including  
3 numeric and alphanumeric characters) can be displayed in a conventional manner on a  
4 simple and relatively inexpensive alphanumeric LCD display. Additionally, text which is  
5 provided as input to the personal communication device via the radio frequency  
6 communication link, may be utilized with a voice synthesizer to provide synthesized voice  
7 as an output from an audio output device resident in, or coupled to, the personal  
8 communication device.  
9

0 Alternatively, an alphanumeric or numeric input supplied to the personal  
1 communication device may be utilized to recall one of a plurality of prestored audio output  
2 messages. For example, a table may be provided which identifies particular alphanumeric  
3 codes as corresponding to particular audio output messages. The binary characters  
4 "1111" may correspond to the audio output message "phone home now". Alternatively, a  
5 different code, such as "001," may correspond to the audio output message "phone your  
6 office now". The prerecorded and predetermined audio output messages may define a  
7 plurality of messages which alert the page-receiving communicant that a page has been  
8 received from a particular source, and indicating a particular urgency or requesting a level  
9 of diligence in response thereto.

1  
2 Of course, as another option, digitized audio or voice data may be reconstituted  
3 into analog format to provide an audio output corresponding almost directly to the audio  
4 input provided by the page-originating communicant over the telephone lines to the  
5 central office of the paging network.  
6

7 Digitized images may also be transmitted to the personal communication device in  
8 this manner for display on a more elaborate display, such as a personal computer-type  
9 display. Finally, digitized audio may be provided as an input to the personal  
0 communication device, which, in turn, may be utilized to generate a combination of  
1 signals, which may include an audible signal, or a preselected image, such as an icon,  
2 which may be placed on the display.  
3

4 **Figure 15** provides one example of the utilization of a numeric message code,  
5 which is input at the personal communication device, to generate a textual message which  
6 provides, to the page-receiving communicant, information which allows him or her to  
7 respond in an appropriate manner to the page. As is shown in **Figure 15**, the message  
8 code number column on the left corresponds to a textual message code on the right.  
9 Receipt of the "\*"1" message code results in the display of the message "call when you  
0 return" on the personal communication device. The receipt of the message code "\*"2"  
1 results in the display of the textual message "voice mail received" on the personal  
2 communication device. Receipt of the "\*"3" message code results in the display of the  
3 textual message "fax mail received" on the personal communication device. Receipt of  
4 the "\*"4" message code results in the display of the textual message "electronic mail  
5 received" on the personal communication device. Receipt of the "\*"5" message code at  
6 the personal communication device results in the display of the textual message "image  
7 data received". Receipt of the "\*"6" message code results in the display of the textual  
8 message "other data received" on the personal communication device. Finally, receipt of  
9 the "\*"911" message code at the personal communication device results in the display of

1 the textual message "call immediately".  
2

3 Of course, other various preselected and predefined textual messages are  
4 possible. To facilitate the use of this system, the paging network may provide a  
5 synthesized-voice and keypad driven exchange between the call-originating communicant  
6 and the central office of the paging network. Such an interface may be utilized until the  
7 various page-originating communicants learn one or more of the most useful message  
8 codes. After such message codes are learned, a user may thereafter bypass the  
9 synthesized-voice menu. Preferably, the information provided to the page-receiving  
0 communicant is stored in memory within the personal communication device for review at  
1 a later time. Typically, the personal communication device includes memory buffers  
2 sufficient to hold a selected number of messages received via the paging network, and  
3 other corresponding data.  
4

5 **Figure 16** provides a view of one way in which the data received from the page-  
6 originating communicant may be organized. Such organized data may be stored at either  
7 the central office of the paging network or within the memory allocated for such purpose  
8 within the personal communication device. As illustrated, a plurality of locations are  
9 provided for storing caller-identification information (i.e., locations in the first column),  
0 DTMF data which may be entered by the page-originating communicant by utilizing the  
1 telephone handset (the second column), and caller message data which may be provided  
2 by the page-originating communicant through utilization of a variety of **[messaging]**  
3 **messaging** techniques, but in this example, an alphanumeric **[messaging] messaging**  
4 technique, such as that discussed above with respect to **Figure 15**.  
5

6 **Figures 17, 18, 19a, 19b, and 19c** provide views of three alternative physical  
7 configurations for the personal communication device **[in accordance with the present**  
8 **invention]**. Personal communication device **101** of **Figure 17** allows for two-way  
9 communication with the paging network. Personal communication device **101** includes

1 display **103**, which is preferably a display of the type utilized in portable personal  
2 computers, such as notebook computers. Display **103** may be utilized to display  
3 information, such as caller-identification information **105**. Caller-identification information  
4 **105** may include an alphabetic identification of the name associated with the telephone  
5 number transmitted with the caller-identification information, or may include optional  
6 message **107** input by the page-originating communicant during the request for a page via  
7 the telephone network.

8  
9 In Figure 17 is shown telephone number data 108 extracted from data  
0 shown as in Figure 22 which is displayed on display 103.

1  
2 As is shown, other information **109**, such as an address or a phone number 108  
3 associated with the page-initiating communicant **105**, may be retrieved from a database in  
4 the memory of the personal communication device and displayed along with the caller-  
5 identification information on display **103**.

6  
7 Personal communication device **101** of **Figure 17** also includes keyboard **111** and  
8 graphical pointing device **113**, such as a touch pen, which may be utilized to select icons,  
9 menu buttons, or other items displayed in a graphical user interface. Preferably, personal  
0 communication device **101** allows two-way communication, and includes a cellular link to  
1 the telephone network and/or paging network. Additionally, data card **115** may be  
2 provided to load personal communication device **101** with a preconfigured database  
3 containing information pertaining to parties with which frequent communication may occur.

4  
5 **Figure 18** provides a view of an alternative personal communication device **117**,  
6 which allows only one-way communication; personal communication device **117** may  
7 receive information from the paging network, but may not directly originate an outgoing  
8 communication with the telephone network, or with the paging network. As is shown,

1 personal communication device **117** includes display **119**, which may display identification  
2 **121** of the page-originating communicant, along with his or her address. Telephone field  
3 **123** is also provided for displaying a telephone number at which the page-originating  
4 communicant may be reached. Furthermore, short message **125** may be provided to  
5 indicate either (1) the type of information which has been received at the paging network,  
6 or (2) the degree of urgency attached to the particular information received.

7  
8 Data card **127** may be utilized to load personal communication device **117** with  
9 additional database information. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention,  
0 the information displayed in display **119** is based at least in-part upon caller-identification  
1 information, and at least in-part upon information recalled from the database resident in  
2 the memory of personal communication device **117** or within data card **127**. As is shown  
3 in **Figure 18**, keyboard **129** is provided to allow the page-receiving communicant a means  
4 to enter or manipulate data within the database.

5  
6 A third, and still different, embodiment of the present invention is depicted in  
7 **Figures 19a, 19b, and 19c**. **Figure 19a** provides a view of the bottom portion of personal  
8 communication device **131**. Note that audio output device **133** is provided. Mechanical  
9 coupler **135** provides a means for acoustically coupling personal communication device  
0 **131** to any telephone equipment, particularly the mouthpiece of a telephone handset,  
1 against which audio output device **133** is disposed.

2  
3 **In Figure 19a data connector 134 and battery cover 132 is shown.**

4  
5  
6 **Figure 19b** provides a side view of personal communication device **131** of **Figure**  
7 **19a**. Note that [power switch] **RJ11 telephone jack** power switch **137** is provided to  
8 [switch the power] **connect the telephone line** to personal communication device **131**  
9 [off and on].

1  
2       **Figure 19c** provides a view of the top portion of personal communication device  
3 **131**. Display **139** is provided to receive and display numeric data, alphanumeric data,  
4 and images. A plurality of icons **141** are provided about display **139**, each of which is  
5 dedicated for the communication of particular information. For example, icon **143** is  
6 representative of a clock, and may be utilized to indicate to the page-receiving  
7 communicant that time-sensitive information has been communicated to the paging  
8 network. For an alternative example, icon **145**, which depicts a telephone, is provided to  
9 indicate to the page-receiving communicant that a telephone message has been received  
0 by the paging network. A variety of other dedicated iconographic representations are  
1 provided about display **139**, each of which is dedicated to communicate particular,  
2 predefined information to the page-receiving communicant pertaining to information  
3 deposited at the paging network. In Figure 19c icon 144 is shown which initiates a  
4 recording mode for receiving sound signals from sound input 102 for alert  
5 annunciation, and other customized audible notification events.

6  
7       Cursor movement keys 147 of Figure 19c may be used to selectively move  
8 through messages received or data contained within a personal communicator  
9 device. Computer icon 142 of Figure 19c may be utilized to initiate a data  
0 communication session for data transfer with another computing device.  
1 Calendar icon 140 can be used for display and manipulation of calendar  
2 functions. Appointment book icon 146 can be used to view and manipulate  
3 appointment data.

4  
5       The device depicted in **Figures 19a, 19b, and 19c** allows only the receipt of  
6 information from the paging network, and utilizes the dedicated icons to communicate  
7 particular types of information to the page-receiving communicant. This allows the small  
8 display **139** to be utilized for less-routine types of information.

**Figure 20** provides a block diagram view of portable communication device **201**. As is shown, portable communication device **201** includes central processing unit **203**, which preferably comprises a microprocessor. The microprocessor of central processing unit **203** interacts with the plurality of hardware and software components. Key pad input unit **231** communicates with central processing unit **203** to allow for the operator to depress particular keys on a keyboard thereby inputting data into portable communication device **201**. Receiver unit **233** is utilized to receive radio frequency communication from the paging central office. Decoder unit **235** is utilized to decode radio frequency signals received from receiver unit **233**. Decoder unit **235** communicates with central processing unit **203** to power-up central processing unit **203** when a page notification intended for portable communication device **201** is received at receiver unit **233**. ID-ROM **237** is utilized to record in memory a particular numeric or alphanumeric identifying information which is provided to code each particular portable communication device in a paging network so that it is responsive to a particular radio frequency transmission. ID-ROM **237** records the particular identification code assigned to that particular communication device.

Central processing unit **203** communicates through display buffer **205**, in a conventional manner, to place numeric data, alphanumeric data, and images, such as icons, on display unit **207**. Light-emitting-diode **211** is provided to provide a flashing indication of the receipt of a page. LED driver **209** is positioned intermediate central processing unit **203** and LED **211**, to allow central processing unit **203** to drive LED **211** in a variety of flashing patterns. Sound-signal generating unit **213** is coupled between central processing unit **203** and audio output device **215**. Central processing unit **203** provides binary control signals to sound-signal generating unit **213** which result in the output of a particular tone, at a particular volume and a particular frequency. DTMF signal generating unit **217** is coupled between central processing unit **203** and audio output

1 device 215. It is utilized, when desired, to generate dialing tones which may be  
2 communicated through audio output device 215 to the mouthpiece of a telephone to place  
3 a call utilizing the telephone network. Buffer 219 is coupled to central processing unit 203  
4 and DTMF signal generating unit 217, and is provided for queuing of DTMF generating  
5 signals. Voice processing unit 221 is coupled to central processing unit 203 to allow the  
6 analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog conversion of speech and other audio input 102 of  
7 Figure 7 and 102 of Figure 9c or output 133 of Figure 7 and 133 of Figure 9a.

8  
9 Several housekeeping functional blocks are also provided in the view of Figure 20.  
0 RAM 229 is provided as a memory cache. In the preferred embodiment of the present  
1 invention, a database including a plurality of fields which identify actual or potential  
2 communicants by name, address, and appropriate telephone and facsimile numbers, is  
3 resident within RAM 229. Character generator 225 communicates with central processing  
4 unit 203 to generate particular alphanumeric characters in response to commands from  
5 central processing unit 203. MAC/PC download memory 227 operates a data exchange  
6 buffer to allow for the communication of data between central processing unit 203 and  
7 personal computer 239. Personal computer 239 may be utilized to store in memory the  
8 database which is intermittently downloaded through MAC/PC download memory 227 for  
9 storage in RAM 229. Hardware communication interface 202 of Figure 20 allows  
0 for data uploading and downloading between personal computer 239 and a  
1 portable communication device 201. As is shown in Figure 20, personal computer  
2 239 is coupled in a node mail network which allows for voice mail service (VMS), fax mail  
3 service (FMS), electronic mail service (EMS), paging system (PS), images, and  
4 connection to information services. Communication link 218 allows for  
5 communication between a personal computer message center device 239 and  
6 information sources referred to as node mail 204 utilizing the telephone  
7 network. Such information sources include voice mail services (VMS) 216,  
8 electronic mail services (EMS) 214, fax mail services (FMS) 212, image mail

1 (IMAGE) 208 and information services (INFO SVCS) 206 which may be received  
2 at personal computer 239 over the communication link 218. Additionally shown  
3 is paging service (PS) 210 which can receive outbound communication over  
4 communication link 218 from personal computer 239.

5  
6 **Figure 21** provides a flowchart representation of the technique in accordance with  
7 the **[present invention] a preferred embodiment** for communicating information  
8 between a page-originating communicant and a page-receiving communicant. The  
9 process starts at software block **251**, wherein the page-originating communicant (user)  
0 utilizes the telephone network to access an automated data entry system. As discussed  
1 above, upon establishment of a voice circuit between the telephone unit utilized by the  
2 page-originating communicant and the paging center, the caller identification information,  
3 if any exists, is automatically transferred to the central office, where it is decoded and  
4 preferably utilized in accordance with software block **255** in a recorded menu exchange,  
5 wherein the information is verified and/or corrected and/or supplemented.

6  
7 In software block **257**, the page-originating communicant enters optional data.  
8 This optional data may be numeric data, alphanumeric data, digitized speech, facsimile  
9 messages, or images. In accordance with software block **259**, the paging system  
0 identifies when the data entry has been completed, and confirms the data entry in  
1 accordance with software block **261**. In accordance with software block **265**, the paging  
2 network verifies the data, preferably by displaying it or otherwise making it available to the  
3 page-originating communicant. In accordance with software block **263**, the page-  
4 originating communicant hangs-up, and then, in accordance with software block **267**, the  
5 data, including the caller-identification information and any optional or other data attached  
6 to the page information, is transmitted via radio frequency communication link **269** to  
7 portable communication device **271**.

1           The most common application of [the present invention] a preferred  
2 embodiment requires that the page-originating communicant enter either numeric or  
3 alphanumeric data which is identified with the caller-identification information. Upon  
4 receipt by portable communication device 271, at least one of either the numeric caller-  
5 identification information, or the alphabetic caller-identification information, or the optional  
6 data entered by the page-originating communicant is compared to one or more data fields  
7 in a database which is maintained within memory (preferably RAM 229 of Figure 20) of  
8 portable communication device 271 (of Figure 21).

9  
0           Figure 22 depicts one example of such a database. As shown, there are five data  
1 fields associated with each entry: a telephone number field, a fax number field, a name  
2 field, an "other data" field (preferably utilized for addresses) and a notification type and  
3 intensity field.

4  
5           In one particular embodiment of the present invention, the numeric or  
6 alphanumeric data entered by the page-requesting communicant is compared to an  
7 appropriate data field. For example, if the page-originating communicant entered numeric  
8 telephone data as part of the page request, this numeric telephone data is compared to  
9 numeric data fields which are representative of telephone numbers in order to determine if  
0 one or more matches exist. If a match exists, it is probable that the page-requesting  
1 communicant is the entity identified in an associated data field. For example, if a  
2 telephone number is entered in the page request which corresponds to the first number in  
3 the database, it is highly likely that Mr. Hashimoto, the first name in the database, is the  
4 page-originating communicant.

5  
6           The caller-identification information is also compared with one or more data fields  
7 in the database. In one specific embodiment, numeric telephone data from the caller-  
8 identification information is compared to numeric fields which represent telephone  
9 numbers, in order to determine if one or more matches exist. If no matches exist, it is

1 highly likely that Mr. Hashimoto is calling from a telephone which is not ordinarily  
2 associated with him. The page-receiving communicant can then decide to either return  
3 the call immediately, or defer it to a later time. In this event, the page-receiving  
4 communicant knows that Mr. Hashimoto is the likely page-originating communicant, and  
5 that he can be reached at this particular time at the number identified in the caller-  
6 identification information. In this manner, a protocol can be devised which automatically  
7 access one or more of: (1) numeric or alphabetic characters that are located within the  
8 caller-identification signal; and/or (2) numeric or alphanumeric characters entered by the  
9 page-originating communicant into one or more data fields, in order to identify the likely  
0 identity of the page-originating communicant, and to further to identify whether the likely  
1 page-originating communicant is calling from a familiar telephone or an unfamiliar  
2 telephone.

3  
4 In instances where the caller-identification information fails to produce a match, the  
5 page-receiving communicant may be provided with a particular type of notification to  
6 indicate that a person is contacting him or her, or attempting to contact him or her, and  
7 such a person is not listed within the database at this time. This may prompt the owner of  
8 the personal communication device to utilize a key pad or alternative means to enter that  
9 entity upon return of the telephone call.

0  
1 The notification type field is interesting, insofar as it is user configurable, allowing  
2 the page-receiving communicant to identify a particular type, or subtype, of paging  
3 notification with one or more particular likely communicants. For example, LED displays  
4 from LED 201 (of **Figure 20**) may be utilized to identify work associates, while audio tones  
5 emitted from audio output device 215 (of **Figure 20**) may be utilized to indicate that  
6 friends or family are attempting to notify the page-receiving communicant.

7  
8 Preferably, the user may establish intensity levels or sequence levels for particular  
9 types of page alert notifications. For example, the notation "VI" indicates a visual

1 indication with a high intensity. In contrast, the notation "BL" may denote a beep (that is,  
2 audio output) of a low intensity. Still, in further contrast, the notation "T" may identify that,  
3 for this particular potential communicant, only textual messages should be utilized to  
4 identify receipt of the page. In this hierarchical structure, the entity which is assigned the  
5 "T" notification type and intensity, is a fairly low priority potential communicant, while the  
6 communicant which has the "VI" notification type and intensity indicator identified  
7 therewith is a relatively high priority communicant. In this manner, the page-receiving  
8 communicant may be able to prioritize his or her return phone call activities.

9  
0 A variety of mechanisms by which the owner of the portable communication device  
1 may enter data, revise data, or review data are depicted graphically in **Figures 23, 24, 25,**  
2 **and 26.**

3  
4 **Figure 23** depicts a portable communication device with a detachable input  
5 interface, such as keyboard **301**, which releasably connects through connector **303** to  
6 paging receiver **307**. Display **305** is also included in paging receiver **307**. Paging  
7 receiver **307** also includes pager operation switches **309**. The owner of this paging  
8 device may selectively releasably connect keyboard **301** to paging receiver **307**, and then  
9 depress one or more keys on keyboard **301** to enter data at a cursor location which is  
0 presented within display **305**. This device stands in sharp contrast with the device of  
1 **Figure 24**, which includes keyboard **311** that is substantially permanently coupled to  
2 paging receiver **313**. Paging receiver **313** also includes display **315**. Paging receiver **313**  
3 preferably includes pager operation switches **317**. The operator may utilize keyboard **311**  
4 to enter or modify data within display **315**. More particularly, the operator may utilize  
5 keyboard **311** to add or modify data contained in the plurality of fields of the database  
6 maintained within the memory of the portable communication device.

7  
8 **Figure 25** provides yet another alternative embodiment contemplated **[under the**

1 **present invention]**. As is shown, paging receiver **321** is provided, and can be selectively  
2 and releasably coupled to personal computer **327** via a serial hardwire line, a parallel  
3 hardwire line, an infrared link, or a radio frequency link. Personal computer **327** may be  
4 utilized to create and maintain the database with a plurality of data fields, including such  
5 fields as communicant's name, communicant's telephone number, communicant's fax  
6 number, communicant's address, and a field containing an operator-selectable notification  
7 attribute or type. Such data may be intermittently transferred between personal computer  
8 **327** and paging receiver **321**, and maintained within a random access memory within  
9 paging receiver **321**.

1           Paging receiver **321** includes display **323** and pager operation switches **319**, which  
2 allow for conventional paging functions. In this embodiment, the data contained within the  
3 database of paging receiver **319** is periodically refreshed by the owner by conducting  
4 memory dumps from personal computer **327** to paging receiver **321**. Upon receipt of a  
5 page notification, the caller identification information and/or optional data input by the  
6 page-originating communicant is compared with one or more fields of the database  
7 contained within the memory of paging receiver **321**.

8  
9           **Figure 26** provides a view of yet another alternative embodiment contemplated in  
0 the present invention. In this system, a very inexpensive paging unit, with limited display  
1 capabilities, includes a memory for the receipt of the database with a plurality of data  
2 fields including communicant's names, communicant's phone numbers, communicant's fax  
3 numbers, communicant's addresses, and any user-selected notification attribute identified  
4 to that particular communicant. The communication is periodically dumped in a  
5 methodical fashion from personal computer **329** via wireless infrared communicator **331** to  
6 portable paging receiver **333**.

7  
8           **Figures 27** and **28** provide block diagram views of the software and hardware

1 components which facilitate the communication of the database between a computing  
2 device, such as a personal computer, and the portable communication device. In  
3 accordance with **Figure 27**, the personal computing device **401** includes operating system  
4 **403**, desktop application programs **405**, data files **407**, and intellect communication  
5 software **409** which is resident in memory within the computing device, and which is  
6 utilized in the transfer of information between computing device **401** and the portable  
7 communication device **413**, which includes download memory **419** which is adapted to  
8 receive the database information. As is shown, the portable communication device **413**  
9 may be connected via either hardware communication link **411**, local infrared  
0 communication **415**, or remote telephone input **417**. In **Figure 28**, a laptop architecture is  
1 displayed for laptop **421**, which includes operating system **423**, personal information  
2 manager **425**, data files **427**, PCMCIA interface **429** and communication software **431**  
3 which facilitates the transfer of information from the memory of the laptop computing  
4 device **421** to the portable computing device **433**.

5  
6 **Figure 29** depicts yet another technique for entering and modifying data which is  
7 present within the database present within the memory of the portable communication  
8 device. As is shown, the page-receiving communicant inputs data on a physical form **435**,  
9 which identifies communicant's names, communicant's telephone numbers,  
0 communicant's fax numbers, communicant's addresses, and any associated notification  
1 attribute for that particular communicant. Alternatively, information is provided via an  
2 automated user input request system **[439] 437** which preferably utilizes either a portable  
3 computing device, a stationary computing device, or a telephone to input data which is to  
4 be communicated via radio common carrier **439** to paging transmitter **441**, which  
5 communicates via radio frequency communication link **443** to paging receiver **445**. The  
6 techniques for modifying the database are depicted in flowchart form in **Figure 30**. The  
7 process starts at software block **451**, and continues at software blocks **452**, **453**, and **454**,  
8 wherein data is either manually entered or automatically entered and routed through

1 software block **453**. In accordance with software block **455**, data is processed at a radio  
2 common carrier, and transmitted to software block **457**, where it is determined whether  
3 local programming is required, if so, the process continues at software block **459**; if not,  
4 the process continues at software block **460**. In either event, data is communicated to  
5 portable communication device **461** for creation, supplementation, or modification of the  
6 database contained in memory in portable communication device **461**. In accordance with  
7 the flowchart of **Figure 30**, software block **[465]** requires that message code cards be  
8 printed, and delivered in accordance with software block **458** to a dealer or customer.  
9 The software steps associated with the utilization of these code cards is depicted in  
0 flowchart form in **Figure 31**. In accordance with software block **465**, the page customer  
1 receives the printed message card along with the pager at the beginning of pager service.  
2 In accordance with software block **467**, the page customer distributes the message cards  
3 to callers, and instructs them to fill the data fields in the cards. In the flow of **Figure 31**,  
4 the cards are distributed to callers A, B, and C in accordance with software blocks **469**,  
5 **471**, **473**. The callers consult their message cards, and enter the code data, and transmit  
6 it through telephone office **477** to radio common carrier **479**, which forwards it to paging  
7 transmitter **41**, which establishes a radio frequency link with portable communication  
8 device **43**.

9  
0 Figure 32 depicts a standardized message code card 609. Along with the  
1 telephone number for the paging center 603. The card 609 of Figure 32 is shown.  
2 The call receiving communicants pager ID number 605 identified, along with the  
3 telephone number for the paging center 603. Then, a plurality of numeric or  
4 alphanumeric codes are provided in field 601 for providing numeric or  
5 alphanumeric messages 607.

6  
7 Figure 33 depicts a standardized message code card 615 with message 611  
8 corresponding to message code. Additionally shown in phone data field 613 is a

1 field for entering data which corresponds to name data field also shown on  
2 message code card 615.

3  
4       **Figures 32 and 33** depict two types of standardized message code cards. The  
5 card of **Figure 32**, the call-receiving communicant's pager ID number **605** is identified,  
6 along with the telephone number for the paging center **603**. Then, a plurality of numeric  
7 or alphanumeric codes are provided in a field **601**, with an area to the right for providing  
8 numeric or alphanumeric messages **607** which correspond to the numeric or  
9 alphanumeric codes. For example, the numeric value "0" may corresponds to the answer  
0 "no", while the numeric value "1" may correspond to the answer "yes". In the view of  
1 **Figure 33**, an alternative standardized message code card is provided, which provides  
2 alphanumeric or numeric characters with alphabetic textual messages. For example, the  
3 numeric code "11" corresponds to the message "pick up the kids". Additionally, the  
4 potential communicant can enter phone data and fax data in fields which are dedicated for  
5 that purpose. This information is entered on a wide number of cards by people who are  
6 likely to communicate with the paging subscriber. They are mailed in or entered in by the  
7 potential communicants, to form a database which is periodically communicated to the  
8 page receiving apparatus.

9  
0       While the inventions **[has] have** been shown in only one of its forms, it is not thus  
1 limited but is susceptible to various changes and modifications without departing from the  
2 spirit thereof. The above description is not intended to limit the meaning of the  
3 words used in the following claims that define the invention. Rather, it is  
4 contemplated that future modifications in structure, function or result will exist that  
5 are not substantial changes and that all such insubstantial changes in what is  
6 claimed are intended to be covered by the claims. While the inventions have been  
7 particularly shown and described with reference to certain preferred embodiments,  
8 it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various modifications in form  
9 and detail may be made therein without departing from the scope and spirit of the

1 inventions. Accordingly, modification to the preferred embodiments will be readily  
2 apparent to those skilled in the art, and the generic principles defined herein may  
3 be applied to other embodiments or applications without departing from the scope  
4 and spirit of the inventions.  
5